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INDIAN CAMPAIGNS

1835-1842

Material and Sources
of
Chapter VI, Volume Two
(Part Two)

History of the United States Marine Corps

By

Major Edwin North McClellan, U.S. Marines
Officer-in-Charge,
Historical Section.

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FORENOTE

This compilation is not the final manuscript of this Chapter but represents only material and sources upon which it will be based. If details concerning the participation of the Navy and Army in any operation or incident described herein do not appear, such omission occurs only because it is impracticable in a history of this character to set forth more than the work of the Marines themselves. To do more than this would extend the history beyond a practical scope and size. In many of the operations described, the Navy or the Army, or both, have been present in greater strength than the Marines, and full credit is here given for their splendid achievements.

As a matter of convenience this chapter is divided into two parts.

The following form of citation is suggested if it is desired to cite, either in published works, or manuscript, any information contained herein:-

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CHAPTER VI

CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE CREEK, SEMINOLE AND CHEROKEE INDIANS, 1835-1842

Although, by the summer of 1838, all the Marines were detached from duty with the Army in Florida, a large detachment of them served with the Navy in the vessels of the Florida Squadron, popularly known as the Mosquito Fleet.[228]

The naval base or depot and naval hospital for this Florida Squadron was first at Tea Table Key and later at Indian Key, on the eastern coast of Florida, about seventy-five miles south of Cape Florida and about seventy-five northeast of Key West.[229]

This force, in the hands, as it was, of intelligent officers, in the discharge of their duty, and guided by the experience and ability of the commander, added much to the efficiency of operations, and caused the Indians inhabiting that quarter to fear the sailors' boats, who were as skillful in navigating the Everglades as themselves. Three depots were advanced to and within the swamp, thirty miles south of Fort Simmons, to which supplies were transported in wagons, from thence into the swamp. Officers and men packed on their backs, with a blanket, seven days' rations.[229]

Commodore William B. Shubrick succeeded Commodore Dallas in command of the West Indian Squadron early in

1839. In a General Order promulgated at Pensacola on March 11, 1839 Commodore Shubrick expressed his satisfaction "to the officers, seamen and Marines of the Squadron," at being associated with those who, under Commodore Dallas, had "rendered important service to their country in affording effectual protection to the persons and property" of American citizens.[230]

"In consequence of an arrangement made between the Secretary of War" and the Secretary of the Navy Commander Isaac Mayo, on April 5, 1839, was appointed to command a force consisting of the U.S. Steamer Poinsett, and Schooner Wave, and a number of barges, destined to cooperate with the land forces, under General Taylor, in Florida in the suppression of Indian hostilities. On June 14, 1839 Commander Mayo was ordered to sail in the Poinsett and informed that the Commander-in-Chief of the West Indian Station had been "instructed not to interfere with your movements." Mayo was not authorized to "wear the Pendant of a Commander of a Squadron."[231] The Marines of the Poinsett were under Second Lieutenant Thomas Theodore Sloan.

The Poinsett arrived at Key Biscayne on July 22, 1839. Accompanied by Lieutenant Sloan, Commander

Mayo proceeded up the Miami River the following day.[232]

A detachment of Marines were landed on Key Biscayne on July 24, 1839 and on the same date Lieutenant Sloan landed from the Poinsett with all the tents.[233]

The Indians having massacred several Americans at Coloosa Hatchee, on the west coast, Colonel Harney held Chief Tustee Nuggee as a hostage at Key Biscayno. Chief Mad Tiger had visited the Poinsett on July 29. The following day he and his party hurried up the bay in two canoes, evidently fearing that he would be detained. Commander Mayo hastily set out in pursuit. Lieutenant Sloan and nine Marines formed part of the expedition. Mad Tiger, nine Indians, and six squaws were captured and turned over to Colonel Harney as hostages.[234]

An expedition, under Commander Mayo, left the Poinsett for Cooboosahatchee with his barge, the barge Harney, barge Mayo and Second Cutter and returned at 7:30 p.m. Lieutenant Sloan and his Marines manned the Second Cutter.[235] Another expedition (Lieutenant Sloan and his Marines in the Second Cutter) set out from the Poinsett late the same day to Pine Island and returned

the following day.

On September 7, 1839, Commander Mayo, in company with Lieutenant Colonel Harney, U.S. Dragoons, Lieutenant Sloan of the Marines and Surgeon William M. Wood, U.S. Navy left the Poinsett at Key Biscayne for a visit to New River. The party returned the following day.[236]

Fort Lauderdale, on the East Coast of Florida, "being weak and an attack being expected from the Indians" Commander Mayo, on the request of Lieutenant Colonel Harney, proceeded there "with one of the Gun Barges and a detachment of seamen and Marines."[237]

As Fort Lauderdale was "weak and the Indians not to be depended on," Commander Mayo reported on September 18, 1839 that he had "left Lieutenant Davis and Lieutenant Sloan of the Marines with thirty seamen and Marines to aid the post" and "to cruise up and down the coast looking for illicit traders and vessels cast on shore."[238]

A detachment of eight Marines and twenty-two seamen of the Poinsett were landed, on October 12, 1839, to establish a fort at the mouth of the Miami. Five additional Marines joined this detachment on October 29.[239]

On the 2nd of December, 1839, Lieutenant John T. McLaughlin, commanding the Flirt at Baltimore, was directed to proceed with every possible despatch to such a point of the Coast of Florida as he deemed most proper for the commencement of the operations with which he had been charged, "giving every annoyance to the hostile Indians and cooperating with the Military Officers, whenever properly called on for that purpose." And on the 9th of December 1839, in addition to the instructions of the 2nd instant he was "directed to avail himself of occasions of leisure to make examinations and Surveys of the Coast of Florida and to make charts and drawings of the same and also to ascertain the prevalent winds and currents, the soundings." "Commander Mayo has been ordered to return to the North with the Poinsett and directed to leave his barges at Tea Table Key for your use, should you require them," wrote Secretary Paulding to Lieutenant McLaughlin.[240]

The U.S. Schooner Flirt, under Lieutenant McLaughlin, sailed from Baltimore on December 15, 1839, for Florida. Her Marines were commanded by First Lieutenant George H. Terrett.[241]

When Commander Mayo sailed from Florida in the

Poinsett he "left Lieutenant Davis to take charge of all the seamen and Barges, also the Marines under Lieutenant Sloan on that station."[242]

Secretary of the Navy J. K. Paulding, on December 30, 1839, wrote Lieutenant John A. Davis, that the Department desired him to continue in command of the Seamen, Marines, and barges of the Poinsett left in his charge by Commander Mayo if he so desired. Also that his command would be separate from that of Lieutenant McLaughlin which included the Flirt, Wave and Otsego.[243]

Lieutenant Davis exercised the alternative offered by the Department and on February 4, 1840 turned over to Lieutenant McLaughlin "the barges, seamen and Marines under his command, having determined to return to Washington".[244]

A detachment of twenty-four Marines and seamen from the Otsego on April 16, 1840, had a skirmish of about three hours with a group of 50 to 80 Indians. At the approach of reinforcements from the Flirt and Wave the Indians fled.[245]

While the Navy was conducting operations against the Indians, the Army was not idle. General Orders No. 22 of the Army, April 21, 1840 announced that

Brigadier General Armistead would succeed Brigadier General Taylor in command of the Army in Florida on May 1, 1840 and that on that date St. Augustine would be headquarters.[246]

The Wave left Tea Table Key on August 5, 1840 for Cape Romano carrying every man capable of doing service but five.

On August 6, 1840 a number of Spanish, Indians and Negroes crossed over to a small island called Indian Key, about twenty miles from the mainland and attacked the four or five familes residing there. Of these, Dr. Henry Perrine, a man of distinction, was murdered.[247] So were Mr. Motte, Mrs. Motte, and two children. A lad named Tusdy was drowned in a cistern in which he had concealed himself.[248] Mr. Otis was wounded. Information of this attack was received by Midshipman Francis Key Murray at Tea Table Key on the following morning. A naval depot and hospital was located on Tea Table Key. He had only five men fit for duty but reinforced by eight men who were ill, he started across to attack Indian Key. A naval barge was the transportation on board of which was placed several four-pounders. A forced landing was planned on Indian Key supported by

naval gun fire. The Indians opposed the landing with heavy shell fire which struck the boats and seriously wounded one man in the thigh. The Indians used the long guns on Indian Key, firing at the Americans with good aim. The American four-pounders returned the fire, but at "the third discharge, being obliged to fire them athwart ships, our guns rebounded overboard." The Americans then returned to Tea Table Key.[249]

Those who escaped found refuge in the schooner Medium then lying in the harbor. The Indians, about 135, retired from Indian Key at 2:00 p.m. on the 7th in thirty four boats.[250]

Lieutenant McLaughlin, on the Flirt at Key Biscayno, received word on August 8, of the capture of Indian Key. He transferred "all the Marines and crew" of the Flirt to the Otsego and arrived at Tea Table Key that night. The "Spanish Indians" had looted Mr. Jacob Houseman's Store, destroyed the town by fire "and retired without molesting our hospital and depot at Tea Table Key."[251] Mr. Houseman was proprietor of Indian Key.

Lieutenant McLaughlin on August 9, 1840, entered into a written agreement, with Jacob Houseman for the cession of the whole of Indian Key to the United States,

during the continuance of the Florida War, for use as a Military Post. Lieutenant McLaughlin moved his hospital and depot from Tea Table Key to Indian Key.[252]

Lieutenant Edward T. Shubrick, commanding the Otsego, proceeded in that vessel early in August, 1840 from Tea Table Key to Key Vaccas, the inhabitants of which island having appealed for help in defending themselves against the Indians.[253]

Secretary of the Navy Paulding, on December 5, 1840 wrote that Lieutenant McLaughlin had returned north in the Flirt and had since returned to Florida. "An additional number of Marines has also been attached to his command, with a view to operations on land against the Indians, as well as the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, and the prevention of the introduction of supplies for the use of the enemy."[254]

Navy Register, January 1, 1841 shows First Lieutenant Thomas T. Sloan and Second Lieutenant Isaac R. Wilson on the Flirt and Second Lieutenant Robert D. Taylor "on duty at Indian Key, Fla."[255]

Acting Corporal William Smith was wounded in a skirmish with the Indians on January 6, 1841 in Florida. He was promoted Sergeant on April 26, 1841 for "meritor-

ious conduct".[256]

Many Marines died of disease in Florida during 1841 and 1842.[257]

On the night of December 31, 1840 Lieutenant McLaughlin, with sixty Marines, under Lieutenant Sloan, and ninety seamen from the U.S. schooner Flirt and the barges Otsego and Wave started to penetrate the Everglades, in cooperation with one hundred troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Harney. The leading object was to surprise the town of Abiaka or Sam Jones.[258]

Two officers and fifteen men, in three canoes, left the Wave on March 3, 1841 "to examine the Everglades."[259]

Lieutenant Rodgers, with all the disposable Marines and seamen of McLaughlin's "Florida Expedition", embarked in canoes in March, 1841 to cross the Everglades from Harney's River to Marcos River, fifteen miles south of the Caloosahatchee.[260]

Three of the boats of the expedition, with Lieutenant Taylor of the Marines and two Midshipmen, returned to the Wave at Sangbell Island on April 14, 1841. Other boats under command of Lieutenant Sloan, of the Marines, returned to the Wave at Biddle's Harbor. Another group returned to the Wave at Biddle's Harbor, May 7, 1841.[261]

Brigadier-General Armistead turned over command of the Florida Army to Colonel W. J. Worth, 8th Infantry late in May, 1841.[262]

On June 3, 1841 the Wave at Indian Key sent thirteen seamen ashore for the Barges and also two Marines.[263]

An expedition under Lieutenant John Rodgers, left the Wave on July 30, 1841 on an expedition to the Everglades.[264]

The schooner Phoenix and the revenue cutters Madison, and Jefferson, were added to the Florida Expedition under command of Lieutenant McLaughlin in August, 1841.[265] In the same month the Department directed Colonel Commandant Henderson to "detail one First and one Second Lieutenant with fifty non-commissioned officers and privates for duty in the Florida Expedition. Of these, one Lieutenant and fifteen men reported at Baltimore for duty on the Van Buren. The remaining Lieutenant and thirty-five men reported to the New York Navy Yard for duty on the Flirt and Madison.[266]

The Marine Guard of the Schooner Flirt, with the exception of Lieutenant Sloan who had been left on duty at Indian Key, joined it at New York on June 24, 1841.[267]

Second Lieutenant James Maguire joined the garrison

at Indian Key from the schooner Van Buren on September 23, 1841 and Second Lieutenant Robert Tansill joined from the schooner Flirt on October 6, 1841.[268]

While the Marines of the Flirt, under command of Lieutenant Tansill, were landing at Indian Key on October 7, 1841 one of the cutters accidentally swamped and Acting Corporal M. Smith, Private M. Sawyer and two ordinary seamen were drowned.[269]

At daybreak on October 9, 1841, Lieutenant McLaughlin started out from Indian Key with a detachment from the Wave, Otsego, Van Buren and Marines from Indian Key to seek Chief Jones and his party of fifty-seven warriors, reported to be on the western skirts of the Big Cypress in the Everglades.[270]

While the expedition of Marines and seamen under command of Lieutenant John Rodgers, U.S. Navy was encamped on the Island of Synabel, East Florida, on October 30, 1841, Second Lieutenant Robert Tansill was detailed as Officer-of-the-Guard and a Passed Midshipman as Officer-of-the-Day. Lieutenant Tansill protested to Lieutenant Rodgers as he was a commissioned officer and the Passed Midshipman was not. He obeyed the order "to preserve harmony in the expedition". Lieutenant Rodgers

decided it was a correct detail. Lieutenant McLaughlin not only approved the decision of Lieutenant Rodgers, but said that "if Colonel Henderson was in the Expedition the youngest Midshipman in the Squadron should command him, if no other Naval Officer higher in rank was present." Lieutenant Tansill reported the affair to Colonel Commandant Henderson.[271]

On November 3, 1841 one hundred and fifty Marines and seamen and two companies of the Third Artillery, U.S. Army, left Fort Dallas, ascended the Carlosahatchee River and passed into the Everglades through Lake Thompson. They emerged, on the 8th, from a canebrake through which they had been two days breaking a trail, and entered the pine-barrens between Lakes Thompson and Okechobee. A canoe and a large boat, which had been taken on the Carlosahatchee at the massacre of Colonel Harney's command was taken. Fresh horse-trails and fires burning were found. The Indian guides identified the people as the band of Lew-fall-micco and were of the opinion that they were anxious to come in. Alec-Yohola and Ahha-Tustenuggee were sent to inform the Indians of this view. These two Indians failed to return for four days so the expedition started eastward on November 12.

Arrived at the Okechobee on the 12th, after crossing Lake Haik-Pachee. Following the south shore of the Okechobee the Americans re-entered the Everglades through the Cypress on the 16th, having been prevented from continuing around the Lake by a very heavy wind and sea that swamped several of the canoes. The expedition arrived at Indian Key, by way of Snake Creek, Rio Ratones, and Key Biscayne, on November 24, 1841.[272]

Lieutenant McLaughlin arrived at Key Biscayne on November 27, 1841 "with the entire force of the Expedition". He left that night with all his disposable force "to cooperate with Colonel Worth in the movement against the Fortune-Teller who, with all his people, was in the Cypress east of Cape Roma."[273] The Marines in this expedition were commanded by Lieutenant Sloan with Lieutenant Tansill as a subordinate.[274] This expedition arrived back at Biscayne on December 23, 1841. The vessels were towed over the bar and proceeded to Indian Key. In a few days a force of Marines and seamen was pushed directly into Mangrove Lake where The Prophet, or some of his people, had taken refuge.[275]

In February, 1842 the available force of the Squadron, except the crew of the Flirt, was disposed of in two commands to enter the Everglades from opposite sides, to Lake Okeechobee with the hope that the enemy might "be caught in his fastnesses upon this Lake, which have never been yet approached, by the White Men." In the plan of cooperation for this expedition Colonel Worth undertook "to deposit provisions for the command at old Fort Centre on Fisheating Creek."[276]

Lieutenant Sloan, with his Marines, was ordered to report to Lieutenant Commandant Rodgers, who commanded the main column, "prepared with thirty days' provisions, for service in the canoes." This column was directed to arrive at Fort Center on Fish-Eating Creek thirty days after its departure. Lieutenant Commandant Marchand, with a detachment, was to join Rodgers at Fort Center.[277]

Second Lieutenant Robert D. Taylor, with a detachment of Marines, reported on board the schooner Madison on February 8, 1842.[278]

Rodgers' column finally consisted of bluejackets from the Madison and Jefferson and Marines under Lieutenant Taylor. It left Key Biscayne on February 15, 1842, after visiting Lake Tohopkeliga, Thlo-thlo-pop-ita

or Fish-Eating Creek, the Kissimmee, In-to-kee-tah or Deer-Driving Place the column arrived back at Key Biscayne on April 11, 1842 "having been living in our canoes fifty-eight days, with less rest, fewer luxuries, and harder work, than fall to the lot of that estimable class of citizens who dig our canals."[279]

Marchand's Column, consisting of detachments from the Van Buren, Otsego, Phoenix and Wave left Fort Dallas on February 9 and entered the Everglades. On the 11th it reached a distance of about eight miles from Cocoanut Island when the extreme shoalness of the water rendered the canoes useless. From here two detachments were sent out and scoured the country to the south and west. They returned in three days, one having contacted with Lieutenant Rodgers. Another detachment was sent out by Marchand on the 15th to the west to examine Long Key and other islands. Later Marchand crossed the Everglades to the source of the Shark River and reached the head of the Miami River. Marchand's column arrived back at Key Biscayne on March 23, 1842, after about forty days of "great hardships".[280]

Lieutenant Sloan, of the Marines, since the return of the above columns was "employed" with his command

on the coonti (coontie) grounds between the Miami and New Rivers with instructions to explore every acre of them.[281]

"The Marines under Lieutenant Sloan, in examining the country between Miami and New Rivers, came upon five distinct settlements of Indians; the first of them within five miles of Fort Dallas between the Little River and Arch Creek. The instant he was discovered signal fires sprang up in every direction, as if by magic, and fields and settlements were as suddenly deserted."[282]

Two companies of the Third Artillery, U.S. Army having been ordered to Cedar Key from Fort Dallas and Fort Lauderdale, late in 1841, these two forts were "garrisoned by Marines" and transferred to the command of Lieutenant McLaughlin.[283]

On May 2, 1842 Lieutenant McLaughlin left the Flirt with 45 Marines and seamen for an expedition into the Everglades. Five Marines and others returned to the Flirt in the Wave from the expedition on May 26, 1842.[284]

Second Lieutenant Robert D. Taylor was detached from Indian Key on June 7, 1842 and joined Headquarters, Washington D.C. on June 30, 1842.[285]

Lieutenant Tansill, of the Marines, went aboard the

Wave at Key Biscayne, on May 23, 1842 for passage to Indian Key.[386] Lieutenant Tansill, at Indian Key, was ordered to proceed to Headquarters, Washington where he reported on August 8, 1842.[387]

Eighteen Marines commanded by Lieutenant Sloan, arrived on board the Jefferson from Fort Dallas on July 6, 1842.[388]

Lieutenant Sloan was detached from Indian Key and joined Headquarters, Washington on August 10, 1842.[389]

This Florida Squadron and the Marines were withdrawn from service in Florida in the early summer of 1842.[390]

Colonel W. J. Worth, Commanding the Army of Florida, on June 14, 1842, at his headquarters at Cedar Key, wrote Washington:

"I take the liberty to suggest, that two of the smaller vessels of the naval force, now on the coast, be continued, with a rendezvous at Indian Key, to give aid and assistance to wrecked vessels, and also to guard against illicit traffic with the Indians from Cuba, which has doubtless been carried to a very great extent during this contest. For this purpose they will need but slight crews and appointments. The stations selected are com-

paratively healthy, and furnished with sufficient covering, not requiring the outlay of one dollar beyond expenditure on ordinary service."[291]

On June 17, 1842 Colonel Worth wrote to Lieutenant McLaughlin of his suggestion to the War Department that two small vessels be left in Florida.[292]

Colonel Worth, at Cedar Keys, on June 20, 1842 wrote the Adjutant General of the Army:

"I trust I may be permitted on this occasion to express my respectful and grateful sense of the cordial and efficient co-operation received, on all occasions and under all circumstances, from Captain McLaughlin, and the gallant and accomplished officers, who have ever aimed at rivalling the zeal and devotion of their admirable commander; and I feel assured the general-in-chief will learn with gratification that the utmost cordiality and confidence has prevailed between both branches of a common service, whether united on the land or on the water. I am most happy, on the occasion, to express my personal obligations."[293]

On June 21, 1842 Colonel Worth wrote Lieutenant McLaughlin:

"On parting with your young and accomplished com-

rades, I beg you to convey and make acceptable to them, the high professional and personal respect I have the honor to entertain for each. The commendation of an old soldier can do no harm, and it is for me only to regret the humbleness which gives no warrant for a more decided expression of all that is due to their gallant and uncalculating devotion in a service as painful as thankless. May God protect, and your country promote you, is the sincere prayer of" most truly your friend, W. J. Worth. 294

Secretary of the Navy A. P. Upshur, on June 20, 1842, wrote Lieutenant McLaughlin:

"The Secretary of War and the Major General Commanding in Chief of the Army, concur in the opinion that the public Service no longer requires the presence of the force under your command on the coast of Florida. You will therefore turn over the Schooner Phoenix to the Quartermaster of the Army at Tampa Bay, discharge the hired vessels if you have any and return to Norfolk with the residue of your command as soon as practicable." 295

"The government having determined upon a pacific policy for the restoration of amicable relations with the Indians of Florida," wrote Lieutenant McLaughlin, on the Flirt at Indian Key, to Lieutenant Henry, U.S.

Navy on July 8, 1842, "all offensive operations against them will cease, and the vessels of the Florida Squadron, except the Wave and the Phoenix, will be immediately withdrawn from the territory." These two vessels were left under command of Lieutenant Henry. "Interpreters will be furnished you for the purpose of communicating with the Indians, and you will endeavor, by every means, to open an intercourse with them, when you will seek to impress upon them, that it is the president's wish, that hereafter the red and white man shall live in Friendship in Florida, and cultivate together the arts of peace; that he desires to GIVE TO THE RED MAN, a portion of the territory TO LIVE IN FOREVER, and to permit him to trade with the whites after his own manner, and for any thing he may require, whether it be for provisions, for powder, or for clothing; that Colonel Worth is empowered to make all these arrangements for them, and awaits their coming to him at Tampa Bay or Cedar Key, to have a talk with him and determine together what portion of the territory shall be their home."[296]

The Flirt carried Lieutenants Sloan and Tansill and 71 Marines north from Indian Key, Florida in July, 1842.[297]

A circular of Military Department No. 9, dated at Cedar Key on June 13, 1842 read: "On or before the conclusion of the Florida service, it is proposed to gather the remains: 1st, of the officers, and soldiers who fell with Major Dade; 2d, of other officers who may have been killed in battle, or died of this service."[298]

Order No. 25, July 25, 1842 set forth the details concerning the interring at St. Augustine on August 15, 1842 of all those who fell in battle or died on service in Florida. On the day appointed the remains in seven wagons, each covered with an American Flag and drawn by "five elegant mules" were carried to their last resting places.

The remains being removed from the wagons amid the firing of minute-guns, the Rev. Mr. Waters, of the Catholic Church, addressed the assembled multitude with great eloquence and beauty; the services of the Episcopal Church were read by John Beard, Esq., and a concluding prayer offered by the Rev. Henry Axtell.

The remains were then placed in vaults, prepared for their reception; and after a salute of musketry, the troops retired and were marched into quarters.

The Masonic fraternity proceeded from the tombs to the Presbyterian Church, where a monody on the dead was pronounced by D. W. Whitehurst, Esq. Half-hour guns were fired until sunset, closing the solemnity of the day.[299]

Late in 1843 a very neat and plain marble monument was erected over the spot where the dead of the Florida War were buried at St. Augustine.[300] On the west side of the monument was this inscription: "This conflict in which so many gallant men perished in battle and by disease, commenced on the 25th of December, 1835, and terminated on the 14th of August, 1842."[301]

NOTES

CHAPTER VI, Vol. II.

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1. Captain Thomas A. Linton was in command from at least Jan. 1, 1835 to Dec. 30, 1836, the muster roll stating he "relinquished command 30th inst. and left the station"; 2d Lt. George F. Lindsay was attached Jan. 1, 1835 to April 15, 1835; 2d Lt. Lafayette Searcy joined Jan. 9, 1836 as commanding officer and left on leave of absence about Feb., 1839 and was detached July 2, 1839; Orderly Sergeant John R. Reigert signed the March, 1838 muster roll, in this period; Orderly Sergeant Henry Lorimer signed the Jan., 1839 muster roll; 2d Lt. Robert C. Caldwell, who had joined Oct. 23, 1838, succeeded Searcy as commanding officer; 2d Lt. John Young was shown as sick and absent with leave from Sept., 1838 to Feb. 9, 1839; 1st Lt. Nathaniel S. Waldron relieved Caldwell on March 12, 1839 and commanded until June 24, 1839 when 1st Lt. Robert C. Caldwell succeeded him; 1st Lt. Job G. Williams commanded from Nov. 18, 1839 to April 23, 1841; 1st Lt. Archibald H. Gillespie from April 24 to Aug. 4, 1841; Lt. Gillespie (junior to Lt. Williams) continued on duty at Pensacola until Nov., 1842; 1st Lt. Job G. Williams Aug. 5, 1841 to May 31, 1842; 1st Lt. Gillespie from June 1, to Nov., 1842; and 1st Lt. Robert C. Caldwell from Nov. 16, 1842 until later than Dec. 31, 1842. (Muster Rolls and Monthly Details of Officers in M. C. Arch.) During the year 1835 the Pensacola Barracks was called "Tartar Point" on the muster rolls.

2. Message of President Jackson transmitting treaty on Dec. 24, 1833 in Richardson, III, 37; "arrangements are in progress for the removal of the Creeks and will soon be for the removal of the Seminoles." (Pres. Jackson's An. Mess., 1 Dec., 1834 in Richardson, III, 113); "The plan of removing the aboriginal people who yet remain within the settled portions of the United States to the country west of the Mississippi River approaches its consummation," and "it

2. Continued.
seems now to be an established fact that they cannot live in contact with a civilized community and prosper." (Pres. Jackson's An. Mess., 7 Dec. 1835 in Richardson, III, 171); "The execution of the Treaty of Payne's Landing, signed in 1832, but not ratified until 1834, was postponed at the solicitation of the Indians until 1836, when they again renewed their agreement to remove peaceably to their new homes in the West." (Pres. Van Buren's An. Mess., 5 Dec. 1840 in Richardson, III, 616); (Winsor Narr. and Crit. Hist. America, VII, 406-408); For interesting story on a "Seminole Indian Village" in Florida today see Washington Star, 18 Jan. 1925. Woodburne Potter (a Late Staff Officer) The War in Florida, 30; M. M. Cohen, Notices of Florida and the Campaigns, 52-63; "The case of the Seminoles constitutes at present the only exception to the successful efforts of the Government to remove the Indians to the homes assigned them west of the Mississippi." (Pres. Van Buren's 2d An. Mess., 3 Dec. 1838 in Richardson, III, 501-502)

3. Sec. Navy Mahlon Dickerson to Commodore Alexander J. Dallas, 29 Oct. 1835, Navy Arch.; The foregoing letter in Navy Arch. has been copied together with many other letters and documents in a book called the Florida Indian War Book, Dec. 28, 1835 - Aug. 14, 1842, located in Navy Arch.

4. Winsor Narr. and Crit. Hist. America, VII, 406-408; Cohen, Notices of Florida, 66-69; "Osceola, or Oceola," signified "the Rising Sun," (Cohen, Notices of Florida, 234-235) was a "quarter-blood or one-fourth white;" "Assesscheholar, Black Drink" ("The History of the Florida War" by John T. Sprague, 101)

5. Winsor Narr. and Crit. Hist. America, VII, 406-408.

6. Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 162; Am. St. Pap. VI, 57.

7. Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 163; Pres. Van Buren's An. Mess., 5 Dec. 1840 in Richardson, III, 617; Winsor Narr. and Crit. Hist. America, VII, 406-408; Sprague's Florida War, 162; Potter, War in Florida, 102-109; Seminole War by a Lieutenant, 35-39; Cohen, Notices of Florida, 69-78.

8. Capt. Let. Bk., Jan. 1836, No. 33, Navy Arch.; "as early as the 14th of December, an express had been sent to Pensacola and Mobile from St. Augustine for some small armed vessels to cooperate with the land forces and intercept the passage of the Indians in canoes through the rivers and inland channels." (Seminole War by a Lieutenant, 64)

9. Capt. Let. Bk., Jan. 1836, No. 33, Navy Arch.

10. M. C. Muster Rolls of August, 1836; "On the 16th (January), the Frigate Constellation and a Sloop of War arrived in the waters of Key West."(Seminole War by a Lieutenant, 65)

11. Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 163-164; Am. St. Pap. VI, 817; Seminole War by a Lieutenant, 42; Cohen, Notices of Florida, 82-86.

12. Winsor Narr. and Crit. Hist. America, VII, 406-408; Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 163-166; Pres. Van Buren's An. Mess. 5 Dec. 1840 in Richardson, III, 617; Potter, War in Florida, 130-131; Sprague's Florida War, 107; Cohen, Notices of Florida, 97; Potter, War in Florida, 166; "General Scott was then ordered to Columbus, Georgia, to conduct the operations in that quarter against the Creeks. The Campaign was called a failure." (Sprague's Florida War, 114); General Gaines "found

12. Continued.
his wishes had been anticipated: Commodore Dallas and Bolton, and Captain Webb, having already directed their attention towards Tampa Bay and other inlets of Florida; whither they had ordered Marines and munitions of war." (Captain E. A. Hitchcock, U.S.A. at Fort Drane to Captain Francis A. Lyon, M.C. in Washington City, 11 March 1836 in Scott-Gaines Ct. Inq., 376).

13. Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 165; Cohen, Notices of Florida, 185; Florida Hist. Soc. Qtrly., April, 1931, 244.

14. Navy Arch.; Jas. Janrior, Corpl. Jas. Harlin, Jno. Richardson, John Moran, Jas. Smith, and Jno. Gilpin, privates.

15. Navy Arch.

16. Navy Arch.

17. Navy Arch.

18. Capt. Let. Bk., Jan. 1836, No. 93, Navy Arch.

19. M. C. Arch.; "Castle Marco, or St. Marks, now called Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, East Florida, is the oldest fort in the United States, and is in a remarkable state of preservation. Its gray moss-

19. Continued.
grown walls, turrets, and battlements, together with the Catholic Chapel inside, give to the work a high degree of romance and interest." (Sprague's Florida War, 337); "The old fort of St. Mark, now called Fort Marion, - a foolish change of name - is a noble work, frowning over the Matanzas, which flows between St. Augustine and the island of Anastasia; and it is worth making a long journey to see. No record remains of its original construction; but it is supposed to have been erected about a hundred and fifty years since, (It is much more ancient.) and the shell rock of which it is built is dark with time." (Fairbanks, Hist. St. Augustine, 194)

20. Navy Arch.

21. Navy Arch.

22. Captain F. S. Belton, U.S.A. to Commodore Dallas, 1 Feb. 1836, Navy Arch.

23. Sec. Navy Dickerson to Dallas, 30 Jan. 1836, Navy Arch.

24. Captains Letters in Navy Arch.

25. Sec. Navy Dickerson to Dallas, 2 Feb. 1836, Navy Arch.

26. Navy Arch.

27. Navy Arch.; Officers of Ships of War No. 22, pp. 404, 405; "The Guard for the Concord was ordered to be in readiness to be sent on board on the 30th January and was no doubt ready to join the Ship on that day. Commo. Crane has only to call on Lt. Colo. Watson and it will be furnished at any time he may wish it. (Henderson to Dickerson, 17 Feb. 1836, M. C. Arch.)

28. Capt. Let. Bk., Feb. 1836, Navy Arch.

29. Webb to Twiggs, 10 Feb. 1836, Capt. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.

30. Gaines to Webb, 10 Feb. 1836, Capt. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.

31. Gaines to Webb, 11 Feb. 1836, Capt. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.

32. Captains Letters in Navy Arch.; on 27 Feb. 1836 Commodore Dallas forwarded to Secretary Dickerson from Pensacola Bay a report of Master Commandant Thomas T. Webb, of the Vandalia and of his correspondence with General Gaines; Navy Arch.

33. Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 166; Cohen, Notices of Florida, 98-105; Potter, War in Florida, 136-166; For operation prior to May, 1836 See Potter, War in Florida.

34. Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 166; Am. St. Pap. VII, 844; Read Sprague's Florida War, 117-157 for General Scott's statements on this subject before a court of inquiry convened by President Jackson at Frederick, Maryland.

35. Dallas to Dickerson, 14 Feb. 1836, Capt. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.; Bolton to Dickerson, 13 Feb. 1836, Capt. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.; Sergeant Joseph Scanlan was in charge of the Marines of the Warren. (M. C. Muster Rolls, Jan. 1836); Navy Arch.

36. Navy Arch.

37. Navy Arch.; Vandalia Log in Navy Arch.

38. Navy Arch.

39. Navy Arch.

40. Navy Arch.

41. Navy Arch.; The Marines were Sergeant Thomas Bean, Privates George Webster and William P. Jones; Vandalia Log, Navy Arch.; Potter in War in Florida, 180 refers to "a small party of Marines from the United States vessels" serving with Colonel Smith in February, 1836.

42. Scott-Gaines Ct. Inq., 355-358.

43. Navy Arch.

44. Commander Mervine P. Mix to Dallas, 30 April 1836, Navy Arch.

45.

46. Navy Arch.

47. Navy Arch.

48. Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 169; Am. St. Pap., VII, 311.

49. Navy Arch.

50. A former Marine Officer, born at Charleston, S. C. during Amer. Rev., appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines on Nov. 10, 1799, resigned as a Captain on April 1, 1811, joined Army and died at Marseilles, France in 1842. See Note 66 of Chap. XVIII, Vol. I, this history for details of Gen. Fenwick's career.

51. Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 169.

52. Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 169-170; Am. St. Pap. VII, 321, 326.

53. Sec. Navy Dickerson to Dallas, 25 May 1836, Navy Arch.; Dallas to Sec. Navy Dickerson, 14 June 1836, Navy Arch.; "The presence of the Marine of the Squadron is still considered indispensable by the Commanding Officer at Fort Brooke, two companies having recently left that post for St. Marks." (Dallas to Sec. Navy Dickerson, 14 June, 1836, Navy Arch.) At Tampa Bay on May 28, 1836 M. P. Mix, commanding the U.S.S. Concord, wrote Major Henry Wilson, commanding Fort Brooke: "I shall feel particularly obliged if you will send me a written reply to my letter of the 26th instant. Your reasons are, no doubt, fully sufficient for detaining the Marines, but as they are unknown to me, and as the Commander in Chief of the Naval Forces requires their services, you will see the propriety of my request, that I may communicate a copy to him." (Navy Arch.) Major Wilson replied to Mix on May 30 as follows: "I presume that you have heretofore been advised of the authority by which the Marines under Lieutenant Waldron, are detained at this Post. I am directed to retain them here until the force shall be augmented by recruits or otherwise, and I cannot now admit the right of the Commander in Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in the West Indies to transfer to you the discretionary power of removal. The Marine force is still considered by me as a very essential part of this command, and I should not feel authorized to remove them without further instructions than those now in my possession." (Navy Arch.)

54. "The Colonel of the Marines having tendered the services of his Corps for duty in the field, the President accordingly has been pleased to direct that all the disposable Marines be withdrawn from their respective stations, leaving at each a Sergeant's

54. Continued.
guard, and that the Corps, under the direction of the Commandant be organized and forthwith proceed in two detachments from the New York and Norfolk stations, via: Charleston and Augusta for Fort Mitchell, and there report to the Commanding General for active duty with the Army in the Field." (General Order No. 33 Adjutant General's Office, 21 May 1836, in U.S.M.C. Order Book, 17 Oct. 1832 to 13 Sept. 1851, 363-364) see also letters dated 23 May 1836 of Henderson to Capt. Levi Twiggs at Norfolk, Lt. Col. Wm. H. Freeman at Boston and Lt. Col. John Marshall Gamble at New York, all in M. C. Arch.

55. Howle's Memo. M. C. Arch.; Colonel Henderson received orders on May 21, 1836, from Secretary of the Navy Dickerson to report in person to Secretary of War Lewis Cass with the disposable force of the Marine Corps to serve with the Army in the campaign against the Creek Indians. (Adjutant General Jones to Henderson, 25 May, 1836, M. C. Arch.)

56. M. C. Arch.

57. "I left Headquarters on the 1st June 1836 on temporary duty with the Army and returned on the 20th June 1837. While thus absent I had under my Command nearly half the strength of the Corps. I would ask your attention to the fact that I am by law the Commandant of the Corps and therefore I do not think that any allowance made to me as its Commandant can be taken away while any considerable portion of it was under my personal Command." (Henderson to Sec. Navy, 16 July 1839, M. C. Arch.); "It is confidently hoped that the claims of this corps will receive the early attention which their necessities require, and to which they are entitled by their merits - merits

57. Continued.
which are much strengthened by their patriotic conduct, in volunteering their services in a campaign against the Creek Indians, in which they have distinguished themselves by their zeal and perseverance in the duties assigned to them. As, however, they have been attached to the Army, while on this campaign, their merits will more appropriately receive the notice of the War, than of the Navy Department." (An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 1836, 448)

58. M. C. Arch.; On May 23, 1836 Col. Henderson wrote C. O. Mar. Bks., Norfolk, Boston, Portsmouth, N.H., New York, Philadelphia, etc., that "the President of the United States has ordered that all the Marines at the different stations be withdrawn except a Sergeant's Guard, to consist of one Sergeant, one Corporal and twelve Privates" etc. A Corporal's guard of one Corporal and six Privates were left on the receiving ships. (M. C. Arch.); On May 23, 1836 Col. Henderson ordered "George B. McKnight, M.D., U.S. Navy, Present," to "proceed to Baltimore and contract with Mr. Ferguson to transport a detachment of Marines, say about 300, from Norfolk to Charleston in the Charleston steam Packet." (M. C. Arch.) On May 26, 1836 Col. Henderson wrote Second Lieut. William Lang at New York that "the whole disposable force of the Corps is put under my command for field duty." (M. C. Arch.); On May 27, 1836 Col. Henderson wrote Second Lieut. John T. Sprague that "you are detailed to perform the duties of Commissary of Subsistence to the Marines under my command during the campaign against the Creek Indians." (M. C. Arch.) On May 30 Col. Henderson informed General George Gibson, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army that he had so detailed Lt. Sprague. (M. C. Arch.); "You are hereby appointed an Assistant Quartermaster to the Marines under my command during the campaign against the Creek Indians." (Henderson to Lt. Crabb, 31 May 1836, M. C. Arch.) "You are hereby appointed Regimental Adjutant during the expedition against the Creek Indians, and as such you will report yourself to the Adjutant

58. Continued.
and Inspector for such duties in his office as he may from time to time assign to you."
(Henderson to Lt. Tyler, 31 May 1836, M. C. Arch.)

59. M. C. Arch.

60. Henderson to Wainwright, 1 June 1836, M. C. Arch.

61. Howle's Memo, M. C. Arch.

62. M. C. Muster Rolls.

63. "On the first of June 1836, I joined a body of Marines from the respective posts, and proceeded to the Creek Nation, and encamped on the Chattahoochee River, in Alabama. Here with the command of the 1st Battalion of Marines, I scoured the country in pursuit of the enemy and succeeded in capturing a party of some twenty and I sent them into Fort Mitchell where I again scoured the neighborhood & noticed the inhabitants made Bridges, repaired the road and furnished escorts for the protection of the Mail; prior to my leaving that post I interred the bodies of those who were slain by the Indians in May 1836."
(Major Samuel Miller to Sec. Navy David Henshaw, 24 Dec. 1843, M. C. Let. Sup., Navy Arch.)

64. Nat. Intell., 10 June 1836; "A detachment of about 150 men from Washington, and 60 from Philadelphia, were landed at Fortress Monroe, yesterday morning, from the steamboats Columbia and Pocahontas. Captain Twiggs's command, at the Navy Yard, (Gosport)

64. Continued.
consisting of about 81, embarked in the steam packet Columbia, yesterday afternoon, and, joined by those at Fortress Monroe, would proceed immediately for Charleston. The officers and men were all in fine spirits." (Nat. Intell, 10 June 1836 quoting the Norfolk Beacon of 3 June 1836.)

65. Nat. Intell., 10 June 1836.

66. Howle's Memo M. C. Arch.; The detachment of Marines, under the command of Colonel Henderson, which so promptly and handsomely volunteered to go against the Creek Indians, will, we understand, leave here this morning in the Columbia, for Norfolk, where they will take passage to Charleston, South Carolina, on their route to the scene of savage warfare. This is another striking evidence of the great value of this arm of the national defence; it has shown itself as prompt to defend its country on the land as on the water, the element upon which it was designed, originally, exclusively to act. Upon several occasions during the late war with England, detachments from this brave and highly disciplined corps covered themselves with unfading laurels by their conduct while serving on land; and, in every instance of conflict on the water, its bravery and efficiency were tested by the official reports of the actions in which it bore a part. In the present emergency it did not wait even an intimation that its services would be acceptable, but promptly came forth, through its commanding officer, in the first hour of danger, and voluntarily offered to leave their comfortable quarters, and within one week from the offer, we see a strong and well-appointed detachment of fine looking men bidding farewell to families and friends, and taking up the line of march to seek a savage and treacherous foe, in a distant land and in an inhospitable climate, to stay the ravages of war, and to protect the innocent, the helpless, and the unoffending. They will carry

66. Continued.
with them the best and warmest wishes of all that their success may be commensurate with their bravery and zeal. We sincerely hope this valuable corps may hereafter find that favor in the eyes of the constituted authorities of the nation, to which we think it so justly entitled. (Nat. Intell., 1 June 1836, 3) See M. C. Muster Rolls, 30 June 1836 for strength.

67. M. C. Arch.

68. Henderson to Dickerson, 9 June 1836.

69. Navy Arch.; M. C. Arch.

70. A. & N. Chron., 14 July 1836 quoting Columbus Sentinel of 1 July 1836; General Scott wrote General Jesup that the regulars were advancing from Augusta on June 10, 1836, and that all but a small detachment of Marines had reached that place. Of the regulars, one company had reached Columbus on June 13. "Colonel Henderson's first detachment of U.S. Marines followed at intervals of two, three and five days." (Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, pp. 290, 239)

71. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, pp. 290, 239.

72. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, pp. 290, 239.

73. A. & N. Chron., 14 July 1836, Vol. III, quoting Columbus Sentinel 1 July 1836. "Upon the breaking out of hostilities in Georgia, at a moment when the enemy were ravaging the country, and the disposable force of the regular Army was inadequate to the emergency, Colonel Henderson volunteered his services, together with that portion of the Corps stationed at the different Navy Yards. In this he was seconded most cheerfully by the officers under his command. In June, 1836, they reached Columbus, Ga., and immediately took the field; from thence to Florida, where they participated in the arduous campaigns under General Jesup, and received from him the highest commendations." (Sprague's Florida War, 162)

74. Henderson to Brig. Gen. R. Jones, Adj. Gen., U.S. Army, 24 Dec. 1836, M. C. Arch.; see also 1st Lt. G. F. Lindsay to Henderson 24 Dec. 1836, M. C. Arch.

75. Howle's Memo, M. C. Arch.

76. "Under an order from the President of the United States, I am directed to withdraw all the force from the different stations of the Marine Corps, with the exception of a Sergt's. guard to consist of 1 sergt. 1 Corpl. & 12 privates and those are to be selected from the men who are unable to perform field duty. I have accordingly to direct that you take charge of such force as shall report to you from Portsmouth, and with that and all the other officers and men from your post, you will proceed with all possible dispatch to New York. Lt. McNeill if he is unable to perform field duty can remain in charge of the Sergt's. guard. On your arrival in New York you will receive from Lt. Col. Gamble such troops as he shall be directed to turn over to you. As soon as practicable thereafter you will procure for them the most expeditious

76. Continued.
conveyance that you possibly can for Charleston, South Caroline. From thence you will proceed by the rail road to Augusta in Georgia where you will find all the necessary arrangements made for the transportation of the force under your charge to Fort Mitchell in Alabama. If you do not find me there you will report to Major Genl. Jesup or the military officer in command at that post." (Henderson to Freeman, at Boston, 23 May 1836, M. C. Arch.) Howle's Memo, M. C. Arch.

77. Collum, Hist. U.S.M.C., 71.

78. Howle's Memo, M. C. Arch.

79. Henderson to Dickerson, 1 July 1836, M. C. Arch.; "The particular duty for which the Corps volunteered its Services in the field, was the Campaign against the Creek Indians in Alabama. Its first movement from its Stations was on the 1st June, 1836, and on the 25th of that month I crossed the Chattahoochee, and took a position in the hostile country. That campaign closed by the removal of the Creek Indians in less than three months from that date. This however did not close the service of the force under my orders. It was directed to proceed to Florida, and I served with it one campaign in that Territory." (Henderson to Sec. Navy J. K. Paulding, 20 July 1838, M. C. Arch.)

80. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 245, p. 589.

81. Scott at Fort Mitchell to Adjt. Gen. Jones, 2 July 1836 in Scott-Gaines Ct. Inq., 481.

82. Scott-Gaines Ct. Inq., 485.

83. A. & N. Chron., 14 July 1836 quoting Columbus Sentimel of 1 July 1836.

84. "Agreeably to orders from Genl. Jesup I then proceeded with my command to Stenoat (?) Country in Georgia, for similar purposes, and from thence to the large part of Indians as Cassuta (?) in Alabama, where I watched the large party preparing to imigrate to the West. From this post to the West of Columbus, in Georgia, I scoured the Swamps and Secret places of the hostile Creeks." (Major Samuel Miller to Sec. Navy David Henshaw, 24 Dec. 1843, M. C. Let. Sup., Navy Arch.)

85. Scott to Adjt. Gen. Jones 2 and 4 July, 1836 and Scott to Brig. Gen. Wool, 4 July, 1836 in Scott-Gaines Ct. Inq.; Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 245, p. 589.

86. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 243, p. 586.

87. Scott to Wool, 4 July 1836 in Scott-Gaines Ct. Inq., 491-492; Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 245, pp. 594-595.

88. Scott-Gaines Ct. Inq., 491; Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, p. 594; The number of Marines employed in the Creek Campaign were thirty-two officers and 398 men, a total of 430. (Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 171).

88. Scott-Gaines Ct. Inq., 490; Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 251, p. 593.

90. On July 7, 1836 Gen. Scott relinquished command to Gen. Jesup. (Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 171.)

91. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 259, pp. 598-599.

92. Logbook of Concord.

93. Scott to Dallas, 1 July 1836, Navy Arch.

94. Dallas to Sec. Navy Dickerson, 3 July 1836, Navy Arch.

95. Logbook of Concord.

96. Logbook of Concord.

97. Dallas to Acting Sec. of Navy John Boyle, 19 Aug. 1836. Cape Florida lighthouse was built in 1825-26 by the Federal Government. It was not of Spanish origin, although its somewhat dilapidated appearance has no doubt given rise to the belief that it dates back to the days of Spanish occupation. The tower was partly destroyed by Indians in July, 1836. It was not again relighted until the old tower was demolished and a new tower built in 1846-47. In 1861 the lighting apparatus was

97. Continued.
destroyed by a band of lawless persons, and the light was not relighted until April, 1866. The light was finally discontinued in June, 1878, when Fowey Rocks Light was first exhibited.

98. Mix to Dallas, 5 Aug. 1836; Dallas to Acting Sec. Navy John Boyle, 7 Aug. 1836; Constellation Logbook, 6 Aug. 1836; Navy Arch.

99. Mix to Dallas, 23 July 1836.

100. Logbook of Grampus.

101. Upton Mil. Pol., U.S., 171; In June of 1836 Governor Call took command of the forces in Florida and late in that year he was relieved in command by Major General Thomas S. Jesup. (Winsor Narr. and Crit. Hist. America, VII, 406-408); "Governor Call was subsequently appointed to conduct a summer campaign, and at the close of it was replaced by General Jesup." (Pres. Van Buren's An. Mess., 5 Dec. 1840 in Richardson, III, 617)

102. Howle's Memo, M. C. Arch.

103. Scott-Gaines Ct. Inq., 498; Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 261, pp. 600-601.

104. Howle's Memo, M. C. Arch.

105. A. & N. Chron., 25 Aug. 1836 quoting the Norfolk Beacon; In a letter dated Oct. 7, 1837 to Secretary of War J. R. Poinsett, Colonel Henderson requested information about whether he was not entitled to double rations while in command at Tallassee, Florida. "A battalion of Artillery and one of Infantry and five companies of the Marine Corps were placed under my command to attend to the important duty of superintending the emigration of the large body of Indians in that vicinity under their principal Chief." (M. C. Arch.)

106. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 262, p. 601; this letter explained erroneous reports in the Richmond Enquirer of July 15, 1836 (publish-

106. Continued.
ing a report of Gen. Scott dated at Fort Mitchell July 2) that 250 Indians had surrendered. Colonel Henderson in a report dated June 28 to General Scott stated that he had been informed of the surrender. "A day or two later, I ascertained that no such event had taken place", wrote Colonel Henderson, "and meeting General Scott on board of a steamboat passing up the Chattahoochee, I told him in what manner I was led into the error."

107. Sprague's Florida War, 161.

108. Howle's Casualty List, M. C. Arch.; Sgt. Joseph Larned, formerly of Co. D, died at Washington on June 21, 1836 and Wainwright wrote to the Army asking what to do for he was still attached to the Army. (Wainwright to Jones, 24 June 1836, M. C. Arch.)

109. Nat. Intell., 20 Oct. 1836; Col. Henderson wrote Sec. of War J.R. Poinsett on Oct. 7, 1837 that he "was stationed at Fort Brooke in Florida from the 28th of October 1836 to the 3d of January 1837 in command of that Post." (M. C. Arch.)

110. An. Rep. Sec. War, 1837.

111. M. C. Arch.; see also Monthly Det. Off., M. C. Arch. May and June, 1837; For Sprague's detail see Henderson to Sprague, 27 May 1836 and Henderson to Gen. George Gibson, Commissary of Subsistence, U.S. Army, M. C. Arch.

112.

113. Howle's Memo, M. C. Arch.

114. A General Order of the Army of the South dated October 28, 1836 at Fort Drane gave certain appointments in the "Regiment of Creek Volunteers" including Captain Andrew Ross, of the Marines, appointed September 1, 1836. (Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 3d Sess., Ser. 323, p. 184) An address by Charles P. Summerall published in Florida Hist. Soc. Qtrly., for April, 1931, 245, states Captain Ross, and others "behaved with great bravery" and that Ross was wounded but gives wrong date.

115. A. & N. Chron., 5 Jan. 1837, 8; See Revere's Keel and Saddle, 2-3 for death of Moniac, a Creek Indian educated at West Point.

116. Sprague's Florida War, 163-166; Howle's Casualty List, M. C. Arch.; "It is our melancholy duty to state that this gallant officer who was wounded on the 21st ult. while leading his men over a creek in the Wahoo Swamp, under a heavy fire of the enemy, is no more. He reached Fort Heileman on the 2d inst., and died on the 10th. Every kindness was extended to him and his Surgeon writes that he bore his sufferings with heroic fortitude. He was to have been buried on the 11th with the honors of war. We truly sympathise with the wife of his bosom, and young children, who reside in our borough, in this hour of their trial. Norfolk Beacon." (A. & N. Chron., 29 Dec. 1836, 415); "As a tribute of respect to the Memory of Lieut. Andrew Ross, late of the Corps of Marines, who died at Fort Heileman, Fla. on the 11th inst. of a Wound received on the 21st of Novr. last, in the battle between the Whites and the Indians, at the Whahoo Swamp, the Officers of the Corps are directed to wear Crape on the left arm and Sword-hilt for one month from the receipt of this order." (Orders of Headquarter, 24 Dec. 1836, M. C. Arch.) In November of 1836 Governor Call defeated the Seminoles on the Withlacoochee River. (Winsor Narr. and Crit. Hist. America, VII, 406-408)

117. An. Rep. War Dept., 1837; Sprague's Florida War, 166.

118. Howle's Memo, M. C. Arch.

119. Sprague's Florida War, 103-104.

120. Howle's Memo, M. C. Arch.

121. Richardson's Mess. and Pap., III, 253-254; "The war with the Seminoles during the summer was on our part chiefly confined to the protection of our frontier settlements from the incursions of the enemy, and, as a necessary and important means for the accomplishment of that end, to the maintenance of the posts previously established. In the course of this duty several actions took place, in which the bravery and discipline of both officers and men were conspicuously displayed, and which I have deemed it proper to notice in respect to the

121. Continued.
former by the granting of brevet rank for gallant services in the field. But as the force of the Indians was not so far weakened by these partial successes as to lead them to submit, and as their savage inroads were frequently repeated, early measures were taken for placing at the disposal of Governor Call, who as commander in chief of the Territorial militia had been temporarily invested with the command, an ample force for the purpose of resuming offensive operations in the most efficient manner so soon as the season should permit. Major-General Jesup was also directed, on the conclusion of his duties in the Creek country, to repair to Florida and assume the command. The result of the first movement made by the forces under the direction of Governor Call in October last, as detailed in the accompanying papers, excited much surprise and disappointment. A full explanation has been required of the causes which led to the failure of that movement, but has not yet been received. In the meantime, as it was feared that the health of Governor Call, who was understood to have suffered much from sickness, might not be adequate to the crisis, and as Major General Jesup was known to have reached Florida, that officer was directed to assume the command, and to prosecute all needful operations with the utmost promptitude and vigor. From the force at his disposal and the dispositions he has made and is instructed to make, and from the very efficient measures which it is since ascertained have been taken by Governor Call, there is reason to hope that they will soon be enabled to reduce the enemy to subjection. In the meantime, as you will perceive from the report of the Secretary, there is urgent necessity for further appropriations to suppress these hostilities. Happily for the interests of humanity, the hostilities with the Creeks were brought to a close soon after your adjournment, without that effusion of blood which at one time was apprehended as inevitable. The unconditional submission of the hostile party was followed by their speedy removal to the country assigned them west of the Mississippi. The inquiry as to alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservations of these Indians and the causes of their hostilities, requested by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 1st of July last to be made by the President, is now going on through the agency of commissioners appointed for that purpose. Their report may be ex-

121. Continued.
pected during your present session. The difficulties apprehended in the Cherokee country have been prevented, and the peace and safety of that region and its vicinity effectually secured, by the timely measures taken by the War Department and still continued." (Richardson's Mess. and Pap., III, 253-254)

122. M. C. Arch.

123. Jones to Hall, 10 Dec. 1836, M. C. Arch.; Yet on August 7, 1836 Lt. Col. Wainwright at Washington placed Lt. Langdon ~~W.~~ Carter on leave of absence due to ill-health. (Wainwright to Carter, 7 Aug. 1836, M. C. Arch.)

124. M. C. Arch.

125. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, p. 56.

126. Dallas to Dickerson, 3 Oct. 1836, Navy Arch.

127. Logbook of Vandalia; A. & N. Chron., 10 Nov. 1836, 301, and 11 May 1837, 298; Dr. E. T. Leitner is said to have been killed and scalped by Indians.

128. Powell to Crabb, 8 Dec. 1836, A. & N. Chron.

129. Logbook of Vandalia; Dallas to Dickerson, 23 Dec. 1836, Navy Arch. in which Dallas reported that the expedition of Lt. Powell had not returned; that the cutter Washington, with a part of the Marines (of Powell's expedition) aboard, returned to Charlotte Harbor; that the cutter Dexter arrived at Tampa Bay on December 23, 1836 with Lieut. Waldron and a part of the Marines employed in Powell's expedition and that the remainder were expected to arrive that day at Tampa Bay on the cutter Washington. An extract from the log of the Sloop of War St. Louis for December 24, 1836 reads: "Lieut. Bell and Midn. Hoban and Morgan and the following men, viz: John Montgomery (O. Sergt) Wm. F. Upham (Sergt.) Jos. W. Lyon (Corp.) John Bunsia (do) Hugh McCarren, Samuel R. Kitchum, Thos. Stewart, Hugh Graham, Geo. Warren, David Morrison, Private Marines, David Dowley (boy) Stephen Fields, Luke Brown, John Allen, Wm. D. Knight, Jesse Clarke, Wm. Jones 3d. John Firehook, Simon Gannet, H. J. Mercier

129. Continued.
Benj. Keen, John Hickock, John Guzowszki, Pat. Moran, Danl. Cummings, Ed. Agnew (Lands.) James Myent, Geo. Hall, Levin Griffin, Thos. Montague, John Desmond, Wm. King, Thomas Weller, Henry Haines, Geo. James, Wm. Tippett, Ed. Perkins, Chas. Maines, (O.S.) Wm. Condy, Thos. Dudley, Andrew Johnson, Robt. Taylor, Eli McBride, Adam Hilner, John Williams 3rd. James Turrell, Simon Croie, Richard Fisher, Daniel Vaughan (Seaman) were transferred to the Concord with the 1st and 4th cutters."

130. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, p. 60; Logbook of Concord, 1 Jan. 1837 gives names of 12 Marines leaving to garrison Fort Clinch.

131. Capt. Let. Bk., Jan. 1837, No. 101, Navy Arch.; 1st Lt. Nathaniel S. Waldron of the Constellation was "at Fort Brooke, E.F. since January 1837 to 18 May 1837" (Monthly Det. Off., M. C. Arch.); The Steamer Southron, purchased by the Army, was renamed the Major Dade and under command of Lieut. Howison manned in June of 1836 by forty-five or fifty men from the Constellation at Pensacola. (Dallas to Dickerson, 26 June 1836, Navy Arch.); "Tampa Fla. Jan. 4, 1837." "Lieut. Waldron, of the Marines, left a few days since, in the steamer for the Withlacoochee, to attack an Indian town situated on one of its mouths, called Pearl River. He has a fine set of men who will make a good fight." (A. & N. Chron., 2 Feb. 1837); 2d Lt. Frederick B. McNeill of the sloop Natchez served at Fort Brooke from Jan., 1837 to at least May, 1837. (Monthly Det. Off., May 1837, M. C. Arch.) The log of the Concord for Dec. 29, 1836 contains the following note: "Sent the Marines on board the Steamer Major Dade on an expedition; also the barge, 4th cutter and Fairy."

132. Howle's Memo, M. C. Arch.

133. Extract from Col. Henderson's Journal, Navy Arch., A-8, 13 April 1837.

134. M. C. Let., 1843, No. 70-D, Navy Arch.; "Under a decission of the Navy Dept. double rations are not allowed me, as the Commandant of the Corps, while on duty with the Army. I have therefore to ask of the War Department whether additional rations will not be allowed while in Command at Tallassee, Alabama. A

134. Continued.
Battalion of Artillery and one of Infantry and five Companies of the Marine Corps were placed under my Command to attend to the important duty of superintending the emigration of the large body of Indians in that vicinity under their principal Chief. I was subsequently stationed at Fort Brooke in Florida from the 28th October, 1836, to the 3d Janv. 1837, in Command at that post. On the 7th: Janv. I was placed in Command of the 2nd Brigade of the Army of the South, and continued in that situation until two Departments were created by an order from the Commanding General, dated the 26th April, 1837. One of the Departments was placed under my Command. I left Florida on the 23d May following." (Henderson to Sec. War J. R. Poinsett, Comdt. Let. Bk., U.S.M.C.); "On the 8th Janv. 1837, I was on service with the Southern Army in Florida: while there the Commanding Major General Josup divided that Army into two Brigades, the Command of the First having been given to General Armistead and of the Second to me. The force you will see by a certified copy of the orders, enclosed was at least 'according to my brevet rank,' as it comprised not only the Marine Corps then in the field but Two Regiments of Artillery, one of Infantry, the whole body of Georgia Volunteers and a battalion of Indians. I continued to command this division of the Army from the 8th January 1837 to the 23 of May of the same year when I was detached by orders to report to the Adjutant General of the Army, Brevet General Armistead whose command was similar to that of mine received the pay and allowances of his rank." (Henderson to Sec. Navy A. P. Upshur, M. C. Let., 1843, Navy Arch.); "On the 8th January (1837) I was placed in command of the Second Brigade of the Army of the South and continued in that situation" until April 26, 1837. (Henderson to Sec. of War J. R. Poinsett, 7 Oct. 1837, M. C. Arch.) See also M. C. Gaz., Aug. 1931, 28.

135. Comdt. Henderson to Sec. Navy, 15 March 1848; 2d Lt. Whitney succeeded Captain John Harris in command of Co. B of Horse Marines on March 6, 1837. Lt. Whitney left Tampa Bay on July 30, 1837 under orders to Washington City. He joined Headquarters on August 22, 1837. (Monthly Det. Off., June, July and Aug., 1837, M. C. Arch.)

136. Sprague's Florida War, 162.

137. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, p. 60.

138. Sprague's Florida War, 167; Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, p. 61.

139. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, pp. 61-62; Adj. & Insp. F. G. Howle reported that on Jan. 13, 1837 Scout sent out under command of Col. Henderson. On the 14th Jan. Scout sent out under the command of Lt. Col. Freeman. On the 16th Jan. party sent with pack mules to Fort Clinch for forage and provisions. (Howle's Memo., M. C. Arch.)

140. "The devotion which you have on all occasions evinced for the Service, and the energy and promptitude with which you have performed every duty which has devolved on you, merits the highest commendation, and I assure you, Colonel, that I shall always retain the most grateful recollection of your services. The duties with which you are now charged, are more important to the efficiency of this Army than any other on which you could in the present stage of the campaign be employed, and I have the utmost confidence that they will be performed with your accustomed energy and skill. Make the best arrangements for the security of the train and the posts committed to your command." (Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Jesup at "Headquarters Army of the South, Fort King", to Lt. Col. Samuel Miller, M. C. Let. Bk., No. 112, Navy Arch.)

141. Dallas to Dickerson, 19 Jan. 1837, Capt. Let. Navy Arch.

142. Howle's Memo., M. C. Arch.; General Jesup arrived at Fort Armstrong, near Dade's, on Jan. 19. "The Marines and regular troops" arrived there the following day. (Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, pp. 63-64)

143. Dallas to Dickerson, 19 Jan. 1837 and 27 Jan. 1837, Capt. Let., Navy Arch.

144. Howle's Casualty List, M. C. Arch.

145. Searcy to Wainwright, 24 Jan. 1837, M. C. Arch.; 2d Lt. Lafayette Searcy commanded the "Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Near Pensacola," at this time. (Searcy to Wainwright, 23,24 Jan. 1837, M. C. Arch.)

146. Capt. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.

147. An. Rep. Sec. War., 1837; The next day he detached Lt. Col. Caulfield with his mounted battalion of Alabama Volunteers, Captain Harris' Company of (mounted) Marines, and Major Morris' Indian warriors, with his own aid, Lieut. Chambers, to attack Osuchee, commonly called the Chief Cooper, whose rendezvous was then on the borders of Ahapopka Lake. Osuchee was surprised, and, with three of his warriors, killed; nine women and children, and eight negroes taken. The Whites lost one Indian, who was mortally wounded. From the captured it was discovered that the main body of the Seminoles had gone southward. (Drake, Ab. Races of North America, 477-478 and see also Sprague's Florida War, 171); On the 22nd Jan. (1837) two Brigades one under the command of Gen. Armistead the other under the command of Col. Henderson, with the General in Chief (Jesup) left Fort Armstrong for the Ocklawaha Swamp - returned to Fort Armstrong on the 7th Feb. 1837. During this general scout, many large and small detachments were sent out from the main body, on Scouts. (Howle's Memo., M. C. Arch.); On the 23rd Jan. at daylight mounted Scouts of Marines and Alabama volunteers were sent out. At sunrise the main body moved and on the 24th (January, 1837) joined the mounted men, who had killed four Indian warriors, among whom was said to be the famous Chief Cooper and his son, and had also as prisoners sixteen Indian women and children and eight Negroes. (Howle's Memo., M. C. Arch.); Gen. Jesup's report, Feb. 7, 1837 in Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, pp. 66-67; Gen. Jesup, on 21 Jan. 1837, reported to Sec. War B. F. Butler that he would march on Jan. 22, 1837 for Hapapka (near the head of the Ocklawaha) where Jumper, Alligator, and other chiefs are; "the main body of my command was put in motion on the 22nd returning to attack the Indians and Negroes in the strongholds which they were said to occupy on the head waters of the Ocklawaha." (Jesup to Adjt. Gen. 7 Feb. 1837 in Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, pp. 66-67)

148. Henderson to Jesup, 28 Jan. 1837 and 29 March, 1837; Sprague's Florida War, 170-176 setting forth Jesup's report dated 7 Feb. 1837 to the Adjt. Gen.; "The enemy was found on the Hatchee Luskee, in and near the Great

148. Continued.
Cypress Swamp, and promptly and gallantly attacked. * * * Colonel Henderson, leaving one company with the prisoners and horses entered the swamp with the remainder of his command, drove the enemy across the Hatchee Luskee, passed that river under their fire, and drove them into a more dense and difficult swamp, where they dispersed.

The messenger first sent to report to me was killed; a second was more fortunate. The parties detached on other trails were called in, and Lieutenant Colonel Freeman, with a small force of pioneers and artillery, being charged with the defence of the camp, the disposable force of Brigadier General Armistead's brigade, with Major Graham's infantry, and Tustenuggee Hajo's Indian warriors, was moved forward to support Colonel Henderson. When the troops reached the point where the Colonel had entered the swamp, it was ascertained that he was in rapid pursuit of the enemy, and was believed to be fully able to manage the force opposed to him. The Indian scouts at this moment reported a large hostile force about two miles to our right. Major Whiting's battalion was left as a reserve, and the 6th infantry, with Major Graham's company of the 4th, and a small party of Indian warriors, was moved to the point indicated. The swamps and hammocks were entered and passed by the troops in perfect order; and the advance, under Major Graham, found a large Indian encampment, with fires burning and provisions cooking - the enemy having fled to the surrounding swamp. As night was approaching, pursuit was impossible; and the troops returned to camp, where they arrived about nine o'clock. Colonel Henderson arrived after ten. (Jesup to Adjt. Gen., 7 Feb. 1837, Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, pp. 66-67, and also in Sprague's Florida War, 170-173)

On the 27th, the Indians were discovered on the Hatchee-Lustee, in and about the "Great Cypress Swamp;" and a company of Alabama volunteers, by which 25 Indians and Negroes, and their horses and baggage, were taken. The captured were chiefly women and children. Colonel Henderson pursued the fugitive warriors into a swamp, and across the Hatchee-Lustee River, and thence into a more extensive swamp, where they could not be pursued without great difficulty, and more men. Meanwhile, a messenger had been sent to the general, but he was killed in the way; and it was not till another

148. Continued.
had been sent, that he was informed how matters were progressing with Colonel Henderson. (Drake, Ab Races of North America, 477-478); "On the 27th January a Scout was sent out under the Command of Colonel Henderson to scour the Hatchee luskee Swamp, where they had an engagement with a party of Indians and Negroes. As soon as General Jesup heard of this he took with him about three Hundred men from the main body and proceeded in search of Colonel Henderson, but arrived too late to participate in the engagement. One of the prisoners, a Negro man taken by Colonel Henderson informed him that there was a large body of Indians and Negroes a short distance from him. A pursuit was immediately ordered and the Scout was continued till after dark when they returned to the encampment where we arrived late at Night. See report of Colonel Henderson to General Jesup, in relation to this action." (Howle's Memo, M.C. Arch.) Colonel Henderson sent a prisoner to Jumper, on the morning of the 28th, endeavoring to get a parley, while he moved on and took a position at Lake Tohopikalega, within a few miles of where it is approached by the Cypress Swamp. Here he took some hundred head of cattle. (Drake, Ab. Races of North America, 477-478; On the 28th "one of the prisoners was sent to the hostiles with an offer of peace. The whole army marched about twelve miles this day and encamped on Lake." (Howle's Memo, M.C.Arch.)) The prisoner sent out to Jumper, returned the next day, bringing favorable talks from Alligator and Abraham; and two days after, January 31st, Abraham visited the general in his camp; immediately after, he returned to the Indians, and on the 3rd February brought along with him Jumper and Alligator, with two sub-Chiefs, one a nephew of Micanopy. These chiefs agreed to meet the general at Fort Dade, with other chiefs, on the 18th following. Jumper and Alligator, it is said, are among the last of the descendents of the Yamassees. (Drake, Ab. Races of North America, 477-478). To return to Colonel Henderson. On receipt of his message, General Jesup ordered the disposable force of General Armistead's brigade, Major Graham's infantry, and Tustenugge Hajo's Indian warriors, to move on to his support. They soon captured two Indian women, and several negroes, in a pine wood, over a hundred

148. Continued.
ponies, some plunder, and several fire-arms. The main force of the Indians had fled; but not having much time in advance, were soon overtaken by Major Morris on the border of a considerable creek, 20 or 25 yards wide, in the midst of a swamp. The Indians were in possession of the opposite side, and when the warriors came up, they were fired upon, and a considerable skirmish ensued. The creek was difficult to ford, and the Indians had passed it by two trees felled from the opposite banks. These afforded a sure mark for the Indians' rifles, a very few of which could stand against many; but the whites and their Indian allies, being much the more numerous, were able to extend themselves up and down the stream, by which display the Indians were exposed to a cross fire, and soon began to abandon their position. The order being now given to cross the creek, Captain Morris (Major of the first Indian battalion) was the first to advance on the log, followed by Lieutenant Searle and Chambers, and Captain Harris; Lieutenant Lee swimming over at the same time. These officers led the van throughout this expedition, and are mentioned with high encomiums on their conduct. Having all crossed the creek, the Indians made several stands against them, but were forced to flay after a few fires. They were followed for a mile or two, and then the pursuit was given up; the detachments returning late at night to the camp of the main army. The result of this affair was the capture of 28 negroes, and Indian women and children. How many warriors were killed, no certain information could be given; but some two or three they saw, lying dead, as they marched along. Of the whites, one was killed at the passage of the creek in the swamp, and three wounded; and in the pursuit another was killed. Thus ended the affairs of one day, namely, January 27, 1837. (Drake, Ab. Races of North America, 477-478)

149. Henderson to Jesup, 29 March, 1837; Sprague's Florida War, 82.

150. Jesup to Adjt. Gen., 28 March, 1837; Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, p. 81.

151. Jesup to Adjt. Gen., 7 Feb. 1837, Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, pp. 66-68, and also in Sprague's Florida War, 170-173; The Army and Navy Chronicle, November 1, 1838 gave the motto of the Marine Corps as Ubique, per mare per terram and "at Tripoli, at Derne, in Florida, and the Creek Country, at Quallah Battoo, they have given signal proof of their courage and efficiency."

152. G. O. No. 19, 6 March 1843 in Sprague's Florida War, 552-553 and Collum, Hist. U.S.M.C. for brevets; Size Roll, U.S.M.C. for Stevens and Whitcomb.

153. Howle's Casualty List, M. C. Arch.; Size Roll U.S.M.C.; On January 28, 1837, the day after the battle, a prisoner was sent to his people with an offer of peace. He returned on the night of the 29th and brought messages of peace from Alligator and Abraham, two hostile chiefs. On the 3d of February, others came in and entered into arrangements to cause hostilities to be suspended until a conference could be had, for which the 18th of February, 1837, was fixed. (An. Rep. War Dept., 1837); "On the morning of the 28th, a prisoner was sent to Jumper, and the other hostile chiefs, with an offer of peace, on a strict fulfilment by them of the terms of the treaty; and the army moved forward, and occupied a strong position on the Toho-peeka-liga lake, within few miles of the point at which the Cypress swamp approaches it, where several hundred head of cattle were obtained," reported General Jesup. "The prisoners returned on the night of the 29th, with pacific messages from Alligator and Abraham," (Jesup to Adjt. Gen., 7 Feb. 1837, Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, pp. 66-67); Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, pp. 66-68; On the 28th of January, "one of the prisoners was sent to the hostiles with an offer of peace. The whole Army marched about twelve miles this day and encamped on Lake." (Howle's Memo, M. C. Arch.)

154. Howle's Memo, M. C. Arch.; "Abraham visited me on the 31st. He returned, and brought Jumper and Alligator, with two sub-chiefs (one a nephew of Micanopy), on the 3d instant. These chiefs entered into an arrangement to meet me at Fort Dade, with the other chiefs of the nation, on the 18th instant, and promised to send out runners and cause hostilities to be suspended until the conference shall have taken place." Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, pp. 66-67.

155. Jesup to Adjt. Gen., 7 Feb. 1837, Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, pp. 66-68.

156.

157. Navy Arch.

158. Extract from Col. Henderson's Journal, A-8, 1837, Navy Arch.

159. Sprague's Florida War, 168-170; An. Rep. War Dept., 1837; Jesup to Adjt. Gen., 17 Feb. 1837, Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, p. 71; On Feb. 8, 1837 "about 200 Indians; under Coacoochee, or Wild Cat, attacked" Fort Mellon on Lake Monroe garrisoned by Harney's Dragoons. "Soon after, Colonel Henderson, U. S. Marines, met with success while in command of a brigade - volunteers and some of his own Corps - capturing a number of prisoners, destroying supplies and villages." (Rodenbough, "Everglade to with the 2d Dragoons", 24-25); "Passed Midshipman McLaughlin, serving with the Army, ready by my side to convey orders, received a ball in his breast." Hope for recovery. "Had charge of the supplies for the detachment." "Lieut. Piercy, of the Navy, Captain of the friendly Indians, with his Indian force, fought among the regular troops." etc. (Bvt. Col. Fanning's report on 9 Feb. 1837 of Battle of 8 Feb. 1837 written at Camp Monroe, on Lake Monroe, Fla. Life of Gen. Harney, 102-104, by L. U. Reavis.)

160. Captain G. W. Allen of 4th Inf. to Col. W. S. Foster, 10 Feb. 1837, Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, p. 74.

161. Foster to Jesup, 15 Feb. 1837 and Jesup to Adjt. Gen, 17 Feb. 1837, Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, p. 74.

162. Navy Arch.

163. An. Rep. Sec. War, 1837; In March of 1837 Chiefs signed capitulation and agreed to emigrate. It was not carried out and General Jesup, by a stratagem, made Osceola a prisoner. He was confined and died soon after. But the war kept on. (Winsor, Narr. and Crit. Hist., America VII, 406-408; The warfare

163. Continued.
proved so wearisome that, on March 6, 1837, the principal chiefs agreed to a capitulation, which specified that the entire nation should immediately emigrate west of the Mississippi. (Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 173.)

164. "Captain Harris, of the Marine Corps, who, we understand, is spoken of by General Jesup as a highly deserving and meritorious officer, and who was the bearer of the above report, was obliged to go round to New York, which prevented the receipt of the report at so early a period as was anticipated." (A. & N. Chron., 6 April, 1837, 215.); Muster Roll of Co. A for March carries note: Harris "left with despatches for Headquarters the 6th inst." (March 6); Capt. John Harris "left Fort Dade, E.F., for Washington City as bearer of dispatches, 7 March 1837." (Monthly Det. Off., May, 1837, M. C. Arch.) 2d Lt. Louis F. Whitney succeeded him in command of Co. B. of Horse Marines. (Monthly Det. Off., May, 1837, M. C. Arch.)

165. Extract from Col. Henderson's Journal, A-8, Navy Arch.

166. An. Rep. War Dept., 1837; A spot, within ten miles of Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, was agreed upon, at which the nation should assemble, preparatory to emigration. By the middle of May large numbers were in camp under the direction of Micanopy, who had given his adhesion to the terms of capitulation. Alligator, Holatoochee, Jumper, and Cloud, and occasionally Coacoochee, came in to Fort Brooke, manifesting the best feelings, and apparently gratified in witnessing the preparations for their departure. Captain John Page, United States Army, was occupied in enrolling the names as they surrendered, and in issuing provisions and clothing. Twenty vessels lay in the harbor to transport them to New Orleans. From week to week the time of embarkation was postponed, upon the application of the chiefs, who gave as a reason, the expected arrival of friends and relatives, whom they wished to accompany them. An express came from Fort Mellon announcing the arrival there of Osceola or Powell, with his family, who expressed his desire for peace, and his approbation of the terms agreed upon

166. Continued.
in the Capitulation at Fort Dade. The commanding general believed the war to be at an end. The volunteers and militia were discharged. Colonel Henderson with his detachment of Marines was ordered to the north, and that portion of the regular forces remaining, was posted at eligible points for health and comfort. The letter from Mr. Poinsett, secretary of war, to General Jesup evinces a proper solicitude for the army. (Sprague's Florida War, 178)

167. Dallas to Dickerson, 2 April, 1837, Navy Arch.

168.

169. A. & N. Chron., 15 June 1837, 379-380.

170. Henderson to Sec. of War J. R. Poinsett, 7 Oct. 1837, M. C. Arch.

171. A. & N. Chron., 15 June 1837, 376-377; Marine Off. Let. Bk., 1843, No. 70-A, Navy Arch.; M. C. Arch.; After treaty of March 6, 1837 "the Marines were sent North," etc. (Life of Gen. Harney, 114, by L. U. Reavis); "Referring to my interesting association with your Corps while under your command and having spent a greater portion of the last summer in the bosom of those you are wont to call your Children and whom I have often heard call you as by the apellation Father I cannot refrain from dropping you a few lines in commendation of the remnant of your universally admitted efficient Corps," wrote A. H. Falconar ofAppalachicola, on Sept. 11, 1837, to Henderson. (M. C. Arch.)

172. Monthly Det. Off., May and June 1837, M. C. Arch.; M. C. Arch.; Appalachicola, May 27. - The steamer Merchant, Capt. Baker, arrived here on Wednesday last from Tampa, which place she left on Monday last. The Merchant has on board 150 of the North Alabama mounted men on their return home. Lt. McNeil, and 75 U.S. Marines, under the command of Lt. Waldron, belonging to the W. India squadron, bound to Pensacola, together with Colonel Henderson and suite; passengers, Capt. Howle, adjutant inspector, Dr. Kearney of the Marine Corps, Lt. Chatard, U. S. Navy, Lts. Stark and Lang, and Lt. Brent of the U. S. Army. (A. & N. Chron., 22 June 1837, 394); Pensacola, May 27, - The Steamboat Merchant, Baker, master, arrived here last night,

172. Continued.
from Tampa Bay, by way of Appalachicola. - The M. left Tampa on Tuesday, last. On board are all the Marines of the West India squadron, under the command of Lieut. Waldron. About 150 of the mounted Alabama volunteers, and 30 horses, were landed at Appalachicola. Passengers, Col. Henderson, Com't Marine Corps, Capt. Howle, Adjutant of the Corps, Surgeon Kearney, U.S.N., Lieuts. Lang and Starke, of the Marine Corps, Lieut. Chatard, of the Navy, and Lieut. Brent, of the Army. The news at Tampa was that the Indians were still coming in. Osceola will be in with his warriors as early as is desired. It is understood that he will not come in until Cloud's party are off, which will be from the 10th to the 15th proximo. Gen. Jesup is still at Tampa with several companies of the Marine Corps and artillery. The sloop of war Vandalia, Crabb, commander, will sail for this port after the first shipment of Indians. The forces at Tampa are enjoying good health. Gazette. (A. & N. Chron., 15 June 1837, 379)

173. M. C. Arch.

174. A. & N. Chron., 22 June 1837, 394-395; ("We are glad to learn that Col. Henderson, and the officers who accompanied him, have returned to their families in good health. They have suffered much, in common with all with whom they have served, not less from the climate, and the peculiar nature of the country which has been the theatre of the war, than from the necessary hardships of service in so wild and destitute a region. The gallant corps which it is Col. Henderson's good fortune to command, has always been distinguished wheresoever duty has called it. In the present case, the corps deserves peculiar commendation, from having volunteered in the war in Florida, and having repaired to its theatre, a thousand miles distant, to share in its perils and privations. Its commander deserves the praise of having proven himself worthy of his post, both by his gallantry in the field, and by patience and good example under all difficulties; and he, his officers and men, have most honorably maintained the pledge which they gave to the Government and to their country, when they first tendered their services. The corps remains in Florida under the veteran and gallant Lieutenant

174. Continued.
Colonel Miller, to make further sacrifices, and endure fresh hardships, should the obstinacy of the Indians, as now appears too probable, unhappily prolong the war. - National Intelligencer.") (A. & N. Chron., 22 June 1837, 394-395); Captain, Adjutant and Inspector Parke G. Howle, served as "Acting Adjutant General of the Army of the South" for a period. On May 22, 1837 he was ordered to proceed to Washington and report to the Adjutant General of the Army. He did so and on June 19, 1837 resumed his duties at Headquarters as Adjutant and Inspector. (Monthly Det. Off., May and June, 1837, M. C. Arch.) 1st Lt. George F. Lindsay "Brigade Quartermaster in the Army, Fort Brooke, E. F. on the 20th April 1837 detached for Phila. from Tampa Bay, E. F." (Monthly Det. Off., May, 1837, M. C. Arch.)

175. Monthly Det. Off., M. C. Arch.; "When Col. Henderson solicited from Gen. Jesup orders to return hence after the hostile Creeks had imigrated to the West, I volunteered to General Jackson, then President to command any portion of the Marine Troops throughout the Florida War. I served in Florida under Genl. Jesup from October 1836 to the 24th of July 1837." (Major Samuel Miller to Sec. Navy David Henshaw, 24 Dec. 1843, M. C. Let. Sup., Navy Arch.) "When Col. Henderson left Florida with his staff and several Marine Officers for home, in May, I was placed in command of all the Army troops, volunteers and militia in the neighborhood of Tampa Bay, until I was relieved by orders from the General in Chief of the Army.". (Major Samuel Miller to Sec. Navy David Henshaw, 24 Dec. 1843, M. C. Let. Sup., Navy Arch.)

176. M. C. Arch.

177. Muster Roll of Co. E., June 1837; Dulany to Henderson, 2 Sept. 1837, M. C. Arch.; Capt. Dulany wrote Henderson on Sept. 2, 1837 that "by a General Order of this date, Major Zantzinger with his company is ordered to relieve Lt. Terrett now on duty at Fort Pike, who is ordered to join this command"; Gen. Jesup seized about 90 Exiles who were confined within the pickets at Tampa Bay, on the second of June (1837), and "at once ordered them to New Orleans, under the Charge of Lieutenant G. H. Treavitt (George H. Terrett) of the United States Marines." (Giddings, The Exiles of Florida, 154)

178. Upton Mil. Pol. U.S., 173.

179. Miller to Henderson, 15 June 1837, M. C. Arch.

180. An. Rep. Sec. War, 1837.

181. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78.

182. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, p. 164.

183. Miller to Jesup, 8 July 1837, Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, p. 91.

184. Miller to Jesup, 8 July 1837, Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, p. 91.

185. On Feb. 11, 1837, at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Master Commandant Thomas Crabbe wrote Secretary of the Navy, Mahlon Dickerson that "First Lieutenant N. S. Waldron, of the Marines, has been associated with me on duty at Various times and places since 1st Oct. 1836, and is now under my command at this post. The untiring zeal in boats and on shore in prosecuting the War in which we are engaged has brought him particular under my notice. The merits entitle him to more than the commission which he now holds and it would be gratifying to me to see him a Brevet Captain." (M. C. Arch.) On Feb. 11, 1837 Lieutenant Levin M. Powell of the Navy, wrote Commodore Dallas that "Lt. N. S. Waldron of the Marines, having been associated with me by your order in the recent Expedition on the Coast of Florida, I beg leave to add my own to many evidences of his ability and zeal and untiring perseverance in the execution of delicate and arduous duties which have been assigned him in the present War. He was in command (as he has been mostly for the past year) of a detachment of Marines in amount equal to <u>two companies</u>, and in addition to the trying service which he shared with them, displayed conduct so meritorious that I should gladly find him come within the rule which bestows Brevets." (M. C. Arch.) Commodore Dallas on March 29, 1837, on the frigate <u>Constellation</u> at Pensacola Bay wrote the Secretary of the Navy forwarding the letters of Crabbe and Powell and added that "Lieutenant Waldron has been employed during the Seminole War, in active and arduous service which he has performed with ability and zeal. He is well deserving of such promotion as

185. Continued.
the Department can confer." (M. C. Arch.) On Sept. 23, 1837 Mister R. R. Waldron, brother of Lieutenant Waldron, at Washington, forwarding the above three letters, stated that there were "other letters in the Adjutant General's office" and that "Colonel Lindsay authorized me to say that he was one of the most valuable officers under his command," his letter being directed to Colonel Henderson. (M. C. Arch.)

186. Lyon to Henderson, 2 June 1837, M. C. Arch.

187. Howle's Casualty List, M. C. Arch.

188. In General Order No. 5, 3 March, 1837, the Adjutant General of the Army wrote that "the Secretary of War, ad interim, directs that the following named officers of the Army be assigned to duty in the Indian Department with instructions to report for orders to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. * * * Second Lieutenant John T. Sprague [who resigned from the Marine Corps, July 3, 1837], who will receive the instructions of the Commissioner." (M. C. Arch.) The A. & N. Chron., 20 April 1837, 248 contains a news item that Lt. Sprague left Washington a short time before April, 1837 for Chicago, Ill. "on Indian Emigrating Service." In War Department Special Order No. 26, of April 20, 1837, "Lieutenants (John G.) Reynolds and (Thomas T.) Sloan of the Marine Corps, are assigned to duty in the Indian Department, and will receive and obey the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs." (M. C. Arch.); Muster Roll of Co. C. for August, 1836 shows Lt. Reynolds "det. 17th Inst. as Military Agent for removal of Indians." Muster roll of Co. E. for August, 1836 shows Lt. Sloan "on extra duty as Military Agent for the removal of the Indians since the 21st Inst." Muster roll for Co. E. shows Lt. Sloan "on det. service as Military Agent for removal of Indians by order of General Jesup of 22d August," 1836. The Muster roll of Co. E. for October, 1836 shows Lt. Sloan as "Indian Agent to Eho Argos Camp" and same on the following month. The Muster roll for Co. C. for November, 1836 shows Lt. Reynolds "attached to Indian Dept. in Alabama." 1st Lt. Reynolds: "Indian Department. Detached 17th inst. as Military Agent for the removal of the Creek Indians. On the 20th April, 1837, assigned to duty

188. Continued.
in the Indian Department and ordered to receive and obey the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs." (Monthly Det. Off., Aug., 1836, M. C. Arch.) 2d. Lt. Sloan was "Detached 20th inst., as Military Agent for the removal of the Creek Indians. On the 20th April 1837, assigned to duty in the Indian Department, and ordered to receive and obey the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs." (Monthly Det. Off., Aug., 1836, M. C. Arch.) 2d. Lt. Sprague: "Indian Department. Asst. Com. of Sub. from 1 June to 29 July 1836. Appointed Mil. Agent for the removal of Creek Indians 29 July 1836. On the 8 March 1837 assigned to duty in the Indian Dept. and ordered to receive the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs." (Monthly Det. Off., May, 1837, M. C. Arch.) "Indian Department. Resigned; having been appointed a Lieutenant in the Army 3 July, 1837, which he accepted 22 August 1837." (Monthly Det. Off., Nov., 1837, M. C. Arch.) Sprague apparently continued on duty with the Indian Dept. until he accepted his Army appointment on August 22, 1837. He wrote the book called "The History of the Florida War." See also Nat. Intell., 2 March 1838; A. & N. Chron., 16 Aug. 1838.

189. A. & N. Chron., 20 July 1837, 42 quoting the New Orleans Picayune, 2 July 1837.

190. M. C. Arch.

191. Jesup to Henderson, 4 July 1837, M. C. Arch.

192. Sprague's Florida War, 180-181; See also Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, pp. 32-33.

193. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, p. 94.

194. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, pp. 94-95.

195. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, No. 78, p. 91.

196. M. C. Arch.; Henderson wrote Capt. Ward Marston at Boston on July 17, 1837 that "the troops on that service are expected to return shortly".

197. Monthly Det. Off., M. C. Arch.; A. & N. Chron., 31 Aug. 1837, 140; "Sr. In obedience to orders from the General in Chief of the Army, Lt. Col. Miller is relieved from duty in this Territory and will proceed to Washington, and report to the Adjutant General. The Major General Commanding the Army of the South, seizes the occasion to express to Lt. Col. Miller the high sense he entertains of his valuable and efficient services, both in Alabama and Florida. He will always remember with feelings of gratitude the constant and able support which the Lt. Col. has on all occasions given to him, and he begs him to accept his thanks, and wishes him a safe and prosperous voyage home and a happy meeting with his friends." (M. C. Let. Bk., Navy Arch., Extract from Orders No. 151, 18 July 1837, on back of let. No. 112.)

198. A. & N. Chron., 31 Aug. 1837, 140.

199. Dulany to Henderson, 2 Sept. 1837, M. C. Arch.; on August 31, 1837 Capt. Dulany had on hand: 83 blankets, 454 pairs socks, 138 fatigue overalls, 34 fatigue jackets, and 40 watch coats. (Dulany to Henderson, 31 Aug. 1837, M. C. Arch.)

200. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323; "The revenue cutters Dexter and Jefferson, which, by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, were transferred to Commodore Dallas, after having performed the duties required of them, have been returned to the revenue service; and the steamers American and Major Dade, also under his command, have been transferred to the army, at the request of the Secretary of War. The employment of these revenue cutters and steamboats, under the command of Commodore Dallas, has subjected the Navy Department to heavy charges, not provided for in the appropriations for the year 1837." (An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 1837, 762)

201. Dallas to Dickerson, 18 Sept. 1837, Navy Arch.

202. Dulany to Henderson, 2 Sept. 1837, M. C. Arch., By Spec. Order No. 60 of the "Cherokee Agency", Terrett was ordered to report to his Commandant. (M. C. Arch.)

203. M. C. Arch.

204. M. C. Arch.

205. Howle's Casualty List, M. C. Arch.; for Tait's death see Collum, Hist. U.S.M.C., 80.

206.

207. Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 323, 184.

208. Sprague's Florida War, 104; Upton Mil. Pol., U.S., 175; Am. St. Pap., VII, 1920.

209. An. Rep. Sec. War, 2 Dec. 1837.

210. Richardson's Mess. and Pap., 393.

211. Upton Mil. Pol., U.S., 173-174; Am. St. Pap., VII, 987-988; Taylor's report in Sprague's Florida War, 203.

212. Navy Reg.

213. Navy Reg.; Muster Rolls.

214. Navy Reg.; 1st Lt. Watkins was "Asst. Com. Sub. in the Army. On the 30th Sept. 1836, Asst. Com. of Sub. and Asst. Qr. Mr. at Appalachicola, Florida. Asst. Com. Sub. at Fort Clinch, E. F. since 27 December 1836." Joined Co. E. on July 4, 1837 as C. O. of it. Left Florida in Sept., 1837 "under orders for Washington City, orders from Commanding General of the 11th inst. No. 179, for the purpose of arranging his public accounts." Reported to the Adjutant General (Army) on October 12, 1837, and "registered on duty settling public accounts." (Monthly Det. Off., May, July, Sept., and Oct., 1837, M. C. Arch.)

215. Howle's Casualty List, M. C. Arch.

216. Navy Arch.; Early in February the Indians attacked the homes of several whites in the vicinity of Tallahassee. See A. & N. Chron., 8 March 1838 publishing a letter dated at Tallahassee, Feb. 14, 1838 reading in part that "the efficient force of

216. Continued.
Marines, under Lieut. Waldron, so promptly ordered into the interior by Commodore Dallas, has relieved us from all fear and anxiety" and also that "Lieut. Waldron has gone in pursuit with the force under his command" of the Indians who attacked the house of Mr. Johnson twenty miles east of Tallahassee. A Mr. J. Gadsden on February 12 1838 wrote from Wascissa to Secretary of War Poinsett regarding affairs in Jefferson County stating in part: "Fortunately for us some Marines passed by here yesterday; we have despatched a courier to bring them back and shall station them for a time at the house assailed last night." (Exec. Doc., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., Ser. 328, 219, Vol. 8, pp. 7-8); "We have scoured this part of the country all through - that is, where it is not under water, - and furnished night guards to citizens resident in the vicinity. About 11 miles east of this, ten or twelve Indians attacked a house, containing one man and his family; as they attempted to force open the door, he knocked out one of the pannels and shot the head man, upon which they immediately retreated, and took the body with them. It was probably Tigertail, as he has been up this way with a party of some thirty. We think to leave this place soon, and make an ascent of the Ocilla river in boats, to try what is to be done in that quarter. We have brushed up the St. Marks, and the islands, without success. The country is at present quite unfavorable for operations against the Indians, owing to the great body of rain that has lately fallen. I have never witnessed heavier rains than we have had for the last two weeks." (Letter dated at Camp Cocheco, March 1, 1838, of a Marine Officer published in A. & N. Chron., 29 March 1838, 200)

217. Navy Arch.

218. Drake, Ab. Races of North America, 487.

219. Henderson to Sec. Navy J. K. Paulding, 20 July 1838, M. C. Arch.; Lt. R. C. Caldwell, in the summer of 1838, proceeded "to the Cherokee Country from which (after a very short stay, for the difficulties with that people were over before our troops reached there) Country" he entered Washington

219. Continued.
and was relieved from service with the Army in August, 1838. (Caldwell's letter of August 24, 1844, M. C. Arch.); "I accompanied the Troops to the Creek Country in May 1836. Made the campaign of that summer. Proceeded in the autumn to East Florida and there remained till the autumn of 1838, then proceeded to the Cherokee Country from which Country, after a very short stay (for the difficulties with that people were over before our people reached there) I returned to Washington City and was relieved from service with the Army in August, 1838." (R. C. Caldwell, at Pensacola, Fla. to Sec. Navy John G. Mason, 24 Aug. 1844, M. C. Let. Bk. Sup., Navy Arch.); By Special Order No. 73, July 30, 1838 Caldwell was ordered from the "Cherokee Agency" to report to Headquarters, U.S.M.C. (M. C. Arch.); In Order No. 61, of 2d Brigade, April 26, 1838, Col. Smith the Brigade Commander, thanked "Captain William Dulany, U.S. Marine Corps and his officers and men of the Marine Corps". He wrote that "to Lieut. R. C. Caldwell, U.S. Marine Corps, the Colonel is under great obligations for his laborious and accurate survey of all the routes traversed by the Brigade." (M. C. Arch.); See also Monthly Det. Off., July 1838, M. C. Arch.)

220. M. C. Arch.; "During the last Campaign in Florida, I had the honor to include as part of the Brigade under my Command the Detachment of the Marine Corps serving under Captain William Dulany. The duties performed by the Corps were so arduous and so frequent that to mention them would be but to give a history of the Campaign. It was first on the ground marked out for our operations and was the last to leave it, and no moment of the intervening time was spent in idleness. A large part of the Brigade consisted of volunteers who had just entered service, on whom the value of good discipline, correct conduct, and of soldierly bearing could in no way be so forcibly impressed as by example. It was my good fortune to find that example, in its highest perfection, in the Battalion under Captain Dulany. No order however sudden ever found it unprepared; no labor however severe even produced a murmur, and no indulgence ever produced disorder. It was always ready and always cheerful, its privations, its

220. Continued.
labors etc., its merit must be probably without reward - for we had not the fortune of meeting the enemy in contest but the constancy displayed by the Marines through a difficult and protracted pursuit shewed more of their excellence than twenty fights could do, they had all the hardships of the latter without any of their inspiring motives. From the Officers of the Corps and especially from the Commander of the Battalion, Captain William Dulany with whom I was more immediately in relation, I received not only that assistance which I had a right to expect from officers under my command - but that zealous and hasty co-operation which distinguishes the generous and high minded soldier. I am aware that it must cost an officer whom years of service have made master of his profession, some struggles when he finds himself by the operation of our laws subordinate to one he may be well able to instruct. And I owe infinite thanks to Captain Dulany that when he found himself in a position which could not be wholly agreeable, it seemed only to influence him to the more earnest and rigerous execution of his duty. The position in which I am placed affords me no means by which I can repay the obligations under which I lie to Captain Dulany, his officers and his men. I can only record in your hands as Commanding Officer of the Corps my testimony in favor of their perfect discipline and enduring constancy and my regret that the distribution of rewards for "meritorious services in Florida" is not with me. The feeling with which I parted with Captain Dulany and his Command are such as will always interest me in the Marine Corps, and I shall hear of its honors and of its success as if I partook of them." (Col. P. F. Smith, U.S.A., to Henderson, 17 July 1838, M. C. Arch.). General Winfield Scott, wrote that "Captain Dulany is an excellent Officer and has served several years with the Army. I knew him in the Creek Country in 1836 and again in the Cherokee Country in 1838. In the mean time he served in Florida and left a very favorable impression, as I hear thru' several respectable sources, on the minds of the Army Officers." (Statement of Gen. Scott, 31 May 1842, M. C. Arch.) Capt. Dulany was brevetted a Major on March 3, 1843.

221. Sprague's Florida War, 221; Winsor Narr. and Crit. Hist. America, VII, 406-408.

222. Navy Arch.; Logbook of Concord.

223. The Exiles of Florida by Joshua R. Giddings

224. Nat. Intell., 2 March 1838.

225. Reynolds to Henderson, 26 March 1838, M. C. Arch.; Lt. Reynolds continued on duty under the Indian Emigrating Service with the title of "Military Agent" until March, 1839. (M. C. Muster Rolls, Navy Reg.) "Agreeable to your request expressed in your letter of the 10th instant, you are hereby relieved from further service in the Department of Indian Affairs, and will consider yourself at liberty to report to, and receive and obey the orders of your proper commandant of the Marine Corps." (J. Hartley Crawford of War Dept. Office Indian Affairs to Lt. Reynolds, 28 March 1839, M. C. Arch.) "While stationed at New Orleans, I applied for Orders to return to Washington, before hearing from thence, I received directions to report to Genl. Taylor for Orders; I am now waiting his arrival at this post, he is expected tomorrow, it is impossible for me to imagine, what duty I am to be assigned, it cannot be for the performance of that which I have been detailed for, as there are no Indians for emigration. Two men belonging to this post, being out yesterday hunting were shot and scalped within five miles distant; a command is now absent in pursuit." (Reynolds at Fort White, Fla., to Henderson, 1 April 1839, M. C. Arch.)

226. Henderson to Sec. Navy, 28 July 1838, M. C. Arch.; See also Certificate Bk., No. 5, pp. 40-41, M. C. Arch.; A corporal of Marines of Company E had been sent ashore at Baton Rouge to bring in some stragglers and was accidently left ashore. Army Special Order No. 96 attached this corporal temporarily to the Fourth U.S. Infantry and by order of Gen. Scott a copy of the Special Order was furnished U.S.M.C. Headquarters. (Robert Anderson, Asst. Adjt. Gen., to Henderson, 13 Aug. 1838, M. C. Arch.) On July 24, 1838 Colonel Commandant Henderson issued the following commendatory order: "SOLDIERS. Two years ago you left your Stations as Volunteers for a

226. Continued.
single campaign against the Creek Indians in Alabama. In less than three months after you took your first position in the hostile country on the West bank of the Chattahoochee, you saw the principal chief of that formidable tribe followed by his whole nation take up his line of March from the banks of the Tallapoussa for his home beyond the Mississippi. The manner in which you performed your duty there, was such as to elicit an order from the President for a more arduous and hazardous Service in the Swamps of Florida. On the eve of your return to your Stations, this order was received, and your commandant cannot soon forget how cheerfully you met it. He was your Commander in your first campaign against the Seminoles in their unexplored Morrasses and his esprit-de-corps was most amply Gratified in the universal tribute paid to your fidelity, exact discipline and untiring perseverance in this arduous and harrassing Service. He left you when it was ended and under a belief that your toils were drawing to a close. You were called however to further dangers, and exposures and the General with whom you served has borne ample testimony to your conduct during the succeeding Campaign. Soldiers - Accept the congratulations of your Colonel, on your return from a tour of duty equally honourable to yourselves, and to the Corps to which you belong. Capt. Dulaney is relieved from the Command of the Battalion. To him, and to its other officers the thanks of their chief are most cordially conveyed. He sincerely wishes they may find an ample reward for all their toils and privations in a return to their homes, and, in the assurance that they have elevated their Ancient Corps in the estimation of the Country."

227. Henderson to Sec. Navy J. K. Paulding, 18 July 1838, M. C. Arch.

228. The information on page 351 of Sprague's Florida War should be verified before accepted.

229. Sprague's Florida War, 351.

230. Navy Arch.

231. Paulding to Mayo, 5 April 1839, 14 June 1839 and 22 June 1839, Navy Arch.

232. Mayo to Sec. Navy, 25 July 1839, Navy Arch.

233. Logbook of Poinsett. On July 30, 1839 an armed party, including "Lieut. Sloan of the Marine Corps with nine Marines," (in the dinghey) left the Poinsett at Key Biscayno in pursuit of Indians. (Logbook of Poinsett).

234. Mayo to Sec. Navy, 30 July 1839, Navy Arch.

235. Logbook of Poinsett.

236. Logbook of Poinsett.

237. Mayo to Sec. Navy 8 Sept. 1839, Navy Arch.; "Employed in fitting out an expedition to New River; the following officers and men were detached, under the command of Lieut. Davis, Lieut. Sloane (Marine) Asst. Surg. A. S. Creary, and Midn. Watkins, James Curtis, Jos. Devine, Wm. Bateman, Noah Grant, Jno. Smith, Tho. Durdine, Simon Green, Wm. Locke, Andrew Fleming, Lawrence Harding, Thos. Foster, Geo. Cole (Marines) Sergt. Brown, Corpl. Robinson, Privates Cannon, Pattern, Woodfield, Andrews, Elosha, Gearheart, Miller, Pettinger, Scharfer, Terrell, Wash. Spaulding, O'Brien, Red." (Logbook of Poinsett, 8 Sept. 1839).

238. Mayo to Sec. Navy, 18 Sept. 1839, Navy Arch.

239. Logbook of Poinsett.

240. Sec. Navy Paulding to McLaughlin, 9 Dec. 1839, Navy Arch.; Corporal Thomas T. Starke died on board the Poinsett in Dec., 1839. (Sprague's Florida War, 550).

241. Nat. Intell., 18 Dec. 1839; Lt. Terrett joined the Flirt from the Receiving Vessel Pioneer, at Baltimore, in Dec. 1839; In Jan., 1840 Terrett "on detached service from this vessel [Flirt] at Tea Table Key, Florida." In February he was at Tea Table Key until June when he was on duty aboard the Flirt. In July and August, 1840

241. Continued.
Terrett was on duty on the Eastern Coast of Florida. He was detached from Flirt August 31, 1840 and on duty on Indian Key where he remained until October 31, 1840 when he was relieved from duty on Indian Key by 2d Lt. R. T. Taylor, and proceeded to Washington. (Monthly Det. Off., M. C. Arch.)

242. Mayo to Sec. Navy, 27 Dec. 1839, Navy Arch.

243. Paulding to Davis, 30 Dec. 1839, Navy Arch.; Navy Reg. 1 Jan. 1840 shows Lt. Terrett on Flirt and Lt. Sloan "on duty in Florida." Lt. Terrett was on detached service from the Flirt at Tea Table Key from Jan., 1840 to June, 1840. (Monthly Det. Off., M. C. Arch.)

244. McLaughlin to Sec. Navy, 4 Feb. 1840, Navy Arch.

245. E. T. Shubrick to McLaughlin, 17 April 1840, Navy Arch.

246. Sprague's Florida War, 243.

247. Exiles of Florida by Joshua R. Giddings, 27; See also Sprague's Florida War, 243-246.

248. McLaughlin to Sec. Navy, 11 Aug. 1840, Navy Arch.

249. Murray to McLaughlin, 7 Aug. 1840, Navy Arch.; see also M. C. Gaz., Aug., 1931, 27; "Indian Key is one of the smallest links of the long chain of coral islands which beginning at Cape Florida or Key Biscayne follows the coast, bending around the end of the peninsula, and ends with the Tortugas group." (Harper's, LXXXIII, 591-594) see also Sprague's Florida War, 243-246.

250. McLaughlin to Sec. Navy, 11 Aug. 1840, Navy Arch.

251. McLaughlin to Sec. Navy, 11 Aug. 1840, Navy Arch.; See also Sprague's Florida War, 243-246.

252. McLaughlin to Sec. Navy, 11 Aug. 1840, Navy Arch.; Lt. McLaughlin reported that "the General Hospital of the Squadron was established on Indian Key. All the deaths on the Key were hospital cases." (Sprague's Florida War, 549)

253. McLaughlin to E. T. Shubrick, 9 Aug. 1840, Navy Arch.

254. An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 5 Dec. 1840; A. & N. Chron., 17 Dec. 1840; 2d Lt. Isaac R. Wilson joined the schooner Flirt in Nov., 1840. (Monthly Det. Off., Nov., 1840, M. C. Arch.)

255. Colonel Commandant Henderson wrote Sec. Navy Paulding on Oct. 22, 1840, "Lieut. Taylor has been ordered to Florida." (M. C. Arch.); 2d Lt. Isaac R Wilson was on duty at Indian Key in Dec., 1840, continued on duty there until shortly before his resignation was accepted on May 29, 1841. (Monthly Det. Off., M. C. Arch.); Lieut. Terrett was detached from the Flirt Aug. 31, 1840 and assigned to duty commanding Marines on Indian Key where he remained until Oct. 31, 1840 when he was relieved by 2d Lt. R. T. Taylor, and proceeded to Washington. 1st Lt. Thomas T. Sloan, although remaining attached to the Flirt, assumed command of Marines on Indian Key on Dec. 31, 1840. (Monthly Det. Off., M. C. Arch.)

256. Lt. Sloan's letter, May 10, 1841, M. C. Arch.; see Size Roll, and Sprague's Florida War, 550. Smith was discharged as invalid on Aug. 20, 1841. (M. C. Arch.)

257. Private Henry Elisha, Florida Squadron, died August 21, 1841 at Indian Key; Corporal David Cannon, Florida Squadron, died Sept. 14, 1841 at Indian Key; Private Joseph H. Root, Florida Squadron, died Sept. 24, 1841 at Indian Key; Private James B. Sawyer, Florida Squadron, was drowned Oct. 7, 1841 at Indian Key; Private (Acting Corporal) Joseph Smith, Florida Squadron, was drowned Oct. 7, 1841 at Indian Key; Musician Frederick Dunn, Florida Squadron, died Nov. 1, 1841 at Indian Key; Private John C. Ayers, Florida Squadron, died Nov. 11, 1841 at Indian Key; Private Robert Gray,

257. Continued.
Florida Squadron, died Nov. 20, 1841 at Indian Key; Private Thomas Ennis, Florida Squadron, died Nov. 28, 1841 at Indian Key; Private Jacob Shultz, Florida Squadron, died Dec. 5, 1841 at Indian Key; Private Stephen Schoolcraft, Florida Squadron, died December 9, 1841 at Indian Key; Private William Williams, Florida Squadron, died Dec. 16, 1841 at Indian Key; Private John Nicholson, Florida Squadron, died Dec. 22, 1841 at Indian Key; Private Andrew Kelly, Florida Squadron, died Dec. 26, 1841 at Indian Key; Private Rufus Griffin, Florida Squadron, Died Jan. 16, 1842 at Indian Key; Corporal L. D. Pierpoint, Florida Squadron, died Jan. 20, 1842 at Indian Key; Private Thomas Walsh, Flirt, died at sea, July 18, 1842. (Sprague's Florida War, 549.) The General Hospital was on Indian Key and all the above deaths except that of Walsh were on that Key (id); page 550 of Sprague sets forth another list of Marine deaths which includes the above names but the dates vary slightly and Griffin and Pierpoint died at Fort Dallas instead of on Indian Key. This second list includes the name of Private Jeremiah Kingsbury who died at Fort Dallas on March 14, 1842.

258. McLaughlin on Flirt at Key Biscayne to Sec. Navy, 24 Jan., Navy Arch. and Nat. Intell., 9 March 1841, 3; Monthly Det. Off., Jan., 1841 shows Sloan "Schooner Flirt" and "on expedition in Everglades from 1st to 21st inst."

259. Logbook of Wave.

260. McLaughlin on Flirt at Key West to Sec. Navy, 14 March 1841, Navy Arch.; Monthly Det. Off., March shows Lt. Sloan "Schooner Flirt" and "absent since 9th inst. on an examination of the Keys and Rivers on the Western Coast of Florida."

261. Logbook of Wave.

262. Winsor Narr. and Crit. Hist. America, VII, 406-408; Sprague's Florida War, 265.

263. Logbook of Wave.

264. Logbook of Wave.

265. Sec. Navy Paulding to McLaughlin, 31 Aug. 1841, Navy Arch.; An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 1841 referred to these four vessels.

266. George E. Badger to Henderson, 19 Aug. 1841, M. C. Arch.

267. Monthly Det. Off., June, 1841, M. C. Arch.

268. Monthly Det. Off., M. C. Arch.; Lt. Maguire, arrived at Washington on Jan. 25, 1842 and his resignation was accepted on the same date. (Monthly Det. Off., Jan. 1842, M. C. Arch.)

269. Logbook of Flirt.

270. McLaughlin to Sec. Navy A. P. Upshur, 8 Oct. 1841, Navy Arch.; The Log of the U.S. Schooner Madison at Indian Key, for Oct. 9, 1841 contains the notation: "At 4 sent all Marines on shore to the Post."

271. Tansill at Fort Dallas to Henderson, 10 Feb. 1842, M. C. Arch.

272. McLaughlin on the Flirt at Indian Key to Sec. Navy Upshur, 25 Nov. 1841, Navy Arch. and Sprague's Florida War, 333-334.

273. McLaughlin to Sec. Navy, 27 Nov. 1841, Navy Arch.; Mid. Hezekiah Niles died of yellow fever in December, 1841, at Fort Simmons on the Carlosahatchee. (McLaughlin to Sec. Navy, 23 Dec. 1841, Navy Arch.)

274. Logbook of Wave.

275. McLaughlin to Sec. Navy, 23 Dec. 1841, Navy Arch. and Sprague's Florida War, 358-359; McLaughlin in a long letter dated December 26, 1841 to Col. W. J. Worth described this expedition and other matters. Among other things he wrote that "Lt. Com. Rodgers has been directed to require for camp equipage for my Marines, who are ejected from their barracks by the sick. Many of my men are thoroughly worn out,

275. Continued.
and condemned by a board of surgeons as unfit for service. Fifty are about being sent to northern hospitals, and we have still a sick report of one hundred. There is no disease of a malignant type known among them, but a general sinking of the system, a 'regular cave-in' of the constitution. * * * Five out of thirty of Colt's rifles have bursted in firing, after being loaded for ten days, doing injury to those around. I am compelled, therefore, to return to the musket." The Log of the Wave, Dec. 23, 1841, contains the notation: "The Expedition returned. Lieut. Comg. T. T. Sloan and Lt. R. Tansill came on board with a detachment of Marines, to take passage to Indian Key."

276. McLaughlin to Sec. Navy, 17 Jan. 1842, Navy Arch.

277. McLaughlin to Rodgers, 1 Feb. 1842, Sprague's Florida War, 381-382.

278. Logbook of Madison.

279. Rodgers on brig Jefferson at Indian Key, 12 April 1842 and McLaughlin to Sec. Navy, 29, April 1842, Navy Arch. and Sprague's Florida War, 385-388.

280. Lt. J. B. Marchand to McLaughlin, 23 March 1842, Navy Arch. and Sprague's Florida War, 383-384.

281. McLaughlin to Sec. Navy, 29 April 1842, Navy Arch. and Sprague's Florida War, 387-388.

282. McLaughlin to Sec. Navy, 26 May 1842, Navy Arch. and Sprague's Florida War, 389-390, and in this report McLaughlin wrote that a "Scout of Marines under Lt. Taylor" was "compelled to return abruptly to their post for want of water"; The Log of the Madison for May 3, 1842 stated that an expedition from that vessel "returned from Fort Centre, attended by the men left at Fort, under Lieut. Taylor of Marines."

283. Sprague's Florida War, 351, 436; Fort Dallas was situated on the present site of the City of Miami. Lt. McLaughlin, on Jan. 16, 1842, re-

283. Continued.
ported that he would hasten "to take possession" of Fort Dallas, "with a detachment of Marines, so soon as an arrangement can be effected for the transfer." (McLaughlin on the Flirt at Indian Key, to Sec. Navy, 16 Jan. 1842, Navy Arch.) On Feb. 1, 1842 a detachment of Marines, under Lieut. Sloan, was sent from the Wave to garrison Fort Dallas. (Logbook of Wave)

284. Logbook of Flirt.

285. Monthly Det. Off., June, 1842, M. C. Arch.; On May 11, 1842 "Lt. Taylor and eleven Marines" left the Van Buren, then at Florida Reef, for Fort Dallas. (Logbook of Van Buren)

286. Logbook of Wave.

287. Monthly Det. Off., Aug., 1842, M. C. Arch.

288. Logbook of Jefferson.

289. Monthly Det. Off., Aug., 1842, M. C. Arch.

290. "Colonel Worth will be informed that the naval force on the coast has been directed by the Secretary of the Navy to withdraw, whenever the commanding officer in Florida shall declare the cessation of hostilities, and shall deem their services no longer necessary." (J. C. Spencer to Maj. Gen. Scott, 10 May 1842, Sprague's Florida War, 478-479.)

291. Worth to Adjt. Gen. Jones, 14 June 1842, Sprague's Florida War, 481.

292. Worth at Headquarters, Army of Florida, Fort Brooke, to McLaughlin, 17 June 1842, Sprague's Florida War, 386.

293. Worth to Adjt. Gen. Army, 20 June 1842, Sprague's Florida War, 387.

294. Sprague's Florida War, 386,490.

295. Navy Arch.

296. Lt. McLaughlin to Lt. Henry, 8 July 1842, Navy Arch. and Sprague's Florida War, 490-492.

297. Muster Roll of Indian Key for July, 1842 shows Lts. Sloan and Tansill and 71 Marines on board the Flirt but all these officers and men went north on Flirt. 51 men joined the Receiving Ship Pennsylvania in July, 1842 while the remaining 20 Marines joined Gosport Marine Barracks in August, 1842.

298. Sprague's Florida War, 521-524.

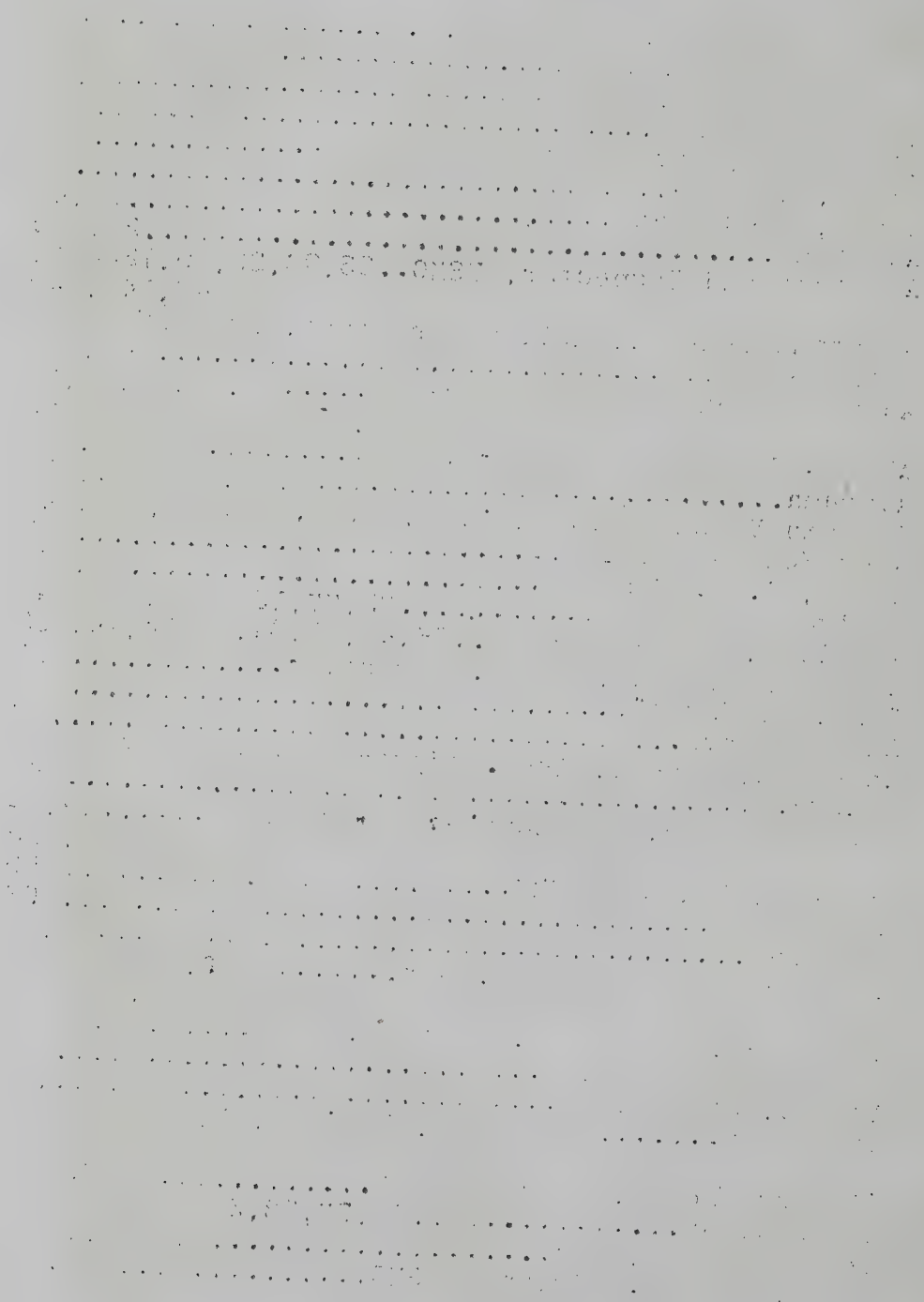
299. Sprague's Florida War, 521-524.

300. A. & N. Chron., 25 Jan. 1844.

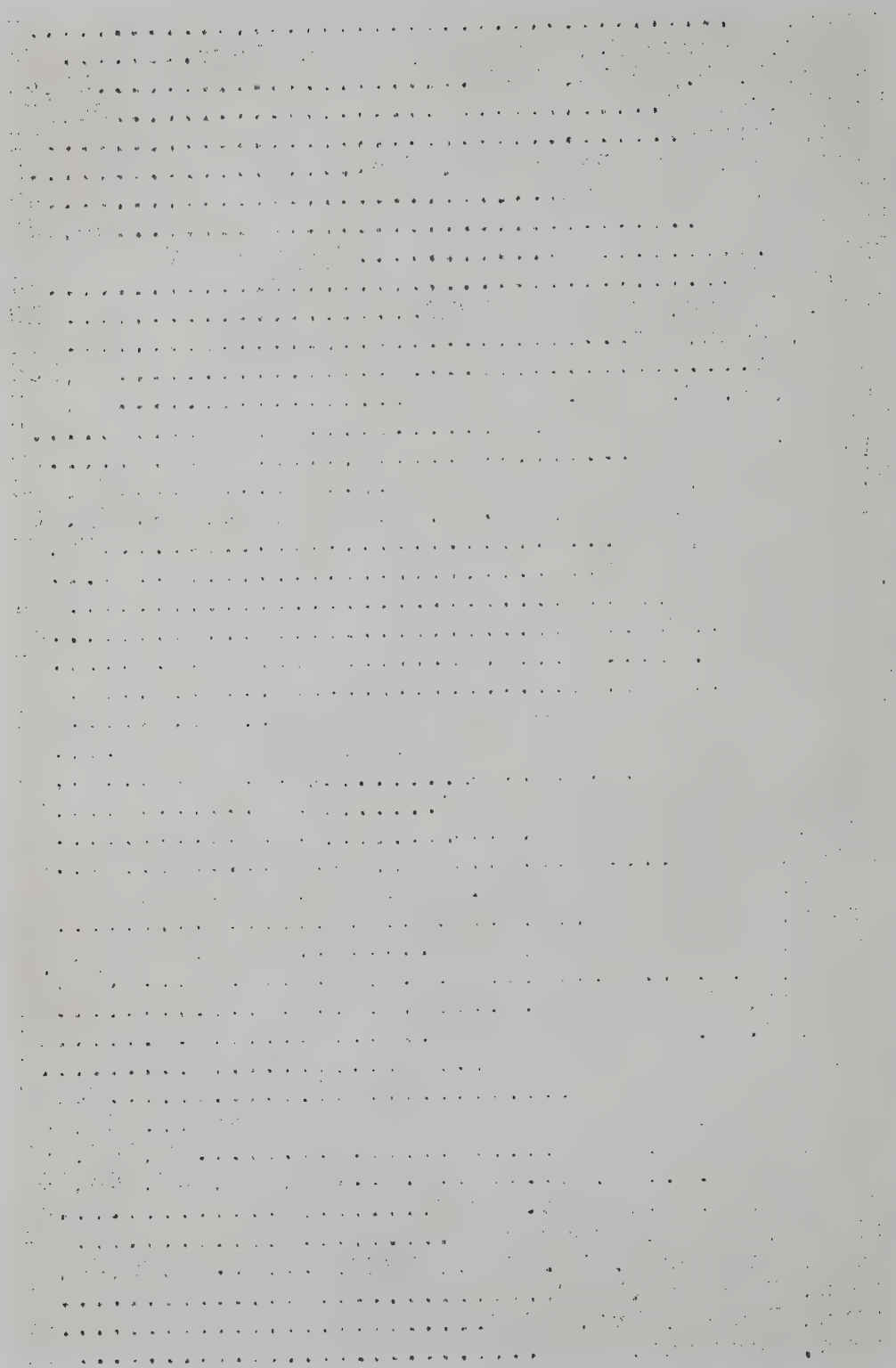
301. Sprague's Florida, 525.

INDEX FOR PART ONE AND TWO OF
CHAPTER VI, Volume II.

Abiaka - Chief.....99
Abraham - Chief.....56,61,141,143
Act of June 30, 1834.....1,33
Acting Corporal.....101
Ad interim, Secretary of the Navy.....150
Adams, Alabama.....39
Adams, Lieutenant.....36,49
Adjutant.....26,133
Adjutant and Inspector, USMC..23,26,29,69,123-124
146,147,148
Adjutant General, Acting Assistant, Army of
the South.....40,148
Adjutant General of the Army.....23,33,41,44,71
75,78,148,150,152,153
Ahha - Tustenugge - Chief.....92,140,141
Alabama.....5,61,139,153,158
Alabama Volunteers.43,51,55,56,60,139,140,146,147
Alec-Yohola - Chief.....102
Allen, G. W. Captain.....73,144
Alligator - Chief.....73,77,139,141,143,145
American, armed steamer..35,49,53,64,67,73,74,152
Anastasia Island, at St. Augustine.....117
"Ancient Corps".....158
Anclote Keys.....17
Anderson, Robert, Asst. Adjutant General of
Army.....157
Appalachicola, and Appalachicola River.....39,44
146,147,153
Andrews, Private USMC.....159
Arch Creek.....106
Arkansas.....38,87
Armistead, Brevet Brig. Gen.....51,60,96,100,137
139,140,141
Armistead, Francis N., 1st Lt. USMC.....26,30
Arms and Ammunition.....164
Arrest, of officer.....50
Artillery.....1,20,43,51,58,59,97,102,106,131
137,140,147
"Asseescheholar, Black Drink".....114
Augusta, Ga.....20,27,28,31,122,126,128
Axtell, Henry, Rev.....111
Ayers, John C., Private USMC.....161

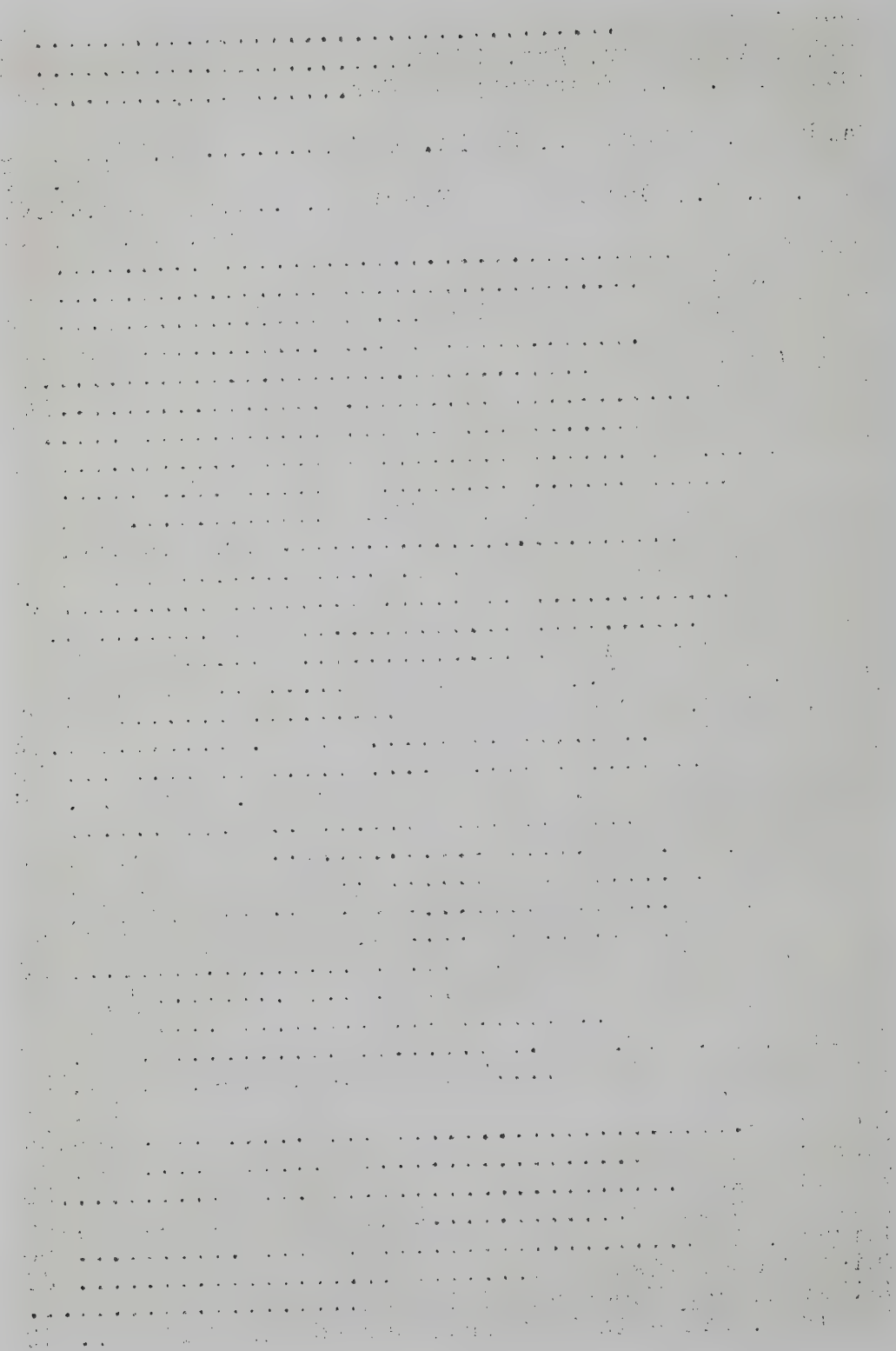


Bache, Lt.....7
Badger, George E., Secretary of the Navy.....163
Baker, D. D., 2d Lt. USMC.....30,44
Baltimore, Md.....94,159
Band, Marine.....25
Barrancas, near Pensacola, Fla.....2
Barrett, Midshipman.....49
Baton Rouge.....84,157
Battles.....See name of
Bayly, Mr.....64
Bean, Thomas, Sergeant USMC.....119
Beard, John, Mr.....111
Bell, Lt.....49,135
Belton, F. S. Capt. U.S.Army.....10,117
Beverley, Midshipman.....7
Biddle's Harbor.....99
Big Cypress, See also Cypress.....101,103
Biscayne Key.159,160,162,91,92,93,97,103,104,105,107
Black Creek, Fla.....74,76
Black-Dirt, Chief.....18
"Black Drink".....114
Black Hawk.....35
Black Water.....67
Blankets.....152
"Board of Surgeons" - Medical Survey.....164
Boat, specially constructed to ascend rivers.....54
Boats, Mackinac.....64
"Boats of very light draft".....49
Boden, Acting Master.....74
Bolton, Major.....36
Bolton, William C., Capt. U.S.Navy....11,12,116,119
Borden, Midshipman.....64
Boston, (Charlestown), Mass.....22,30,80,123,151
Boston, U.S.S.....22,50
Boudinet, Midshipman.....64
Bowie, J. K., Acting Master.....67
Bowie, Passed Midshipman.....7
Bow Legs - Chief.....73,77
Boyle, John, Acting Secretary of the Navy...130,131
Brent, Lt. U.S.Army.....59,146,147
Brevet Rank.....61,134,137,143,149
Brevoort, A. N., Capt. USMC.....39
Bridges, Marines construct.....124
Broom, Charles R. Lt. Col., USMC.....26,29,33,34
Brown, Corporal,USMC.....25
Brown, Daniel, Pvt. USMC.....40
Brown, Sergeant, USMC.....159

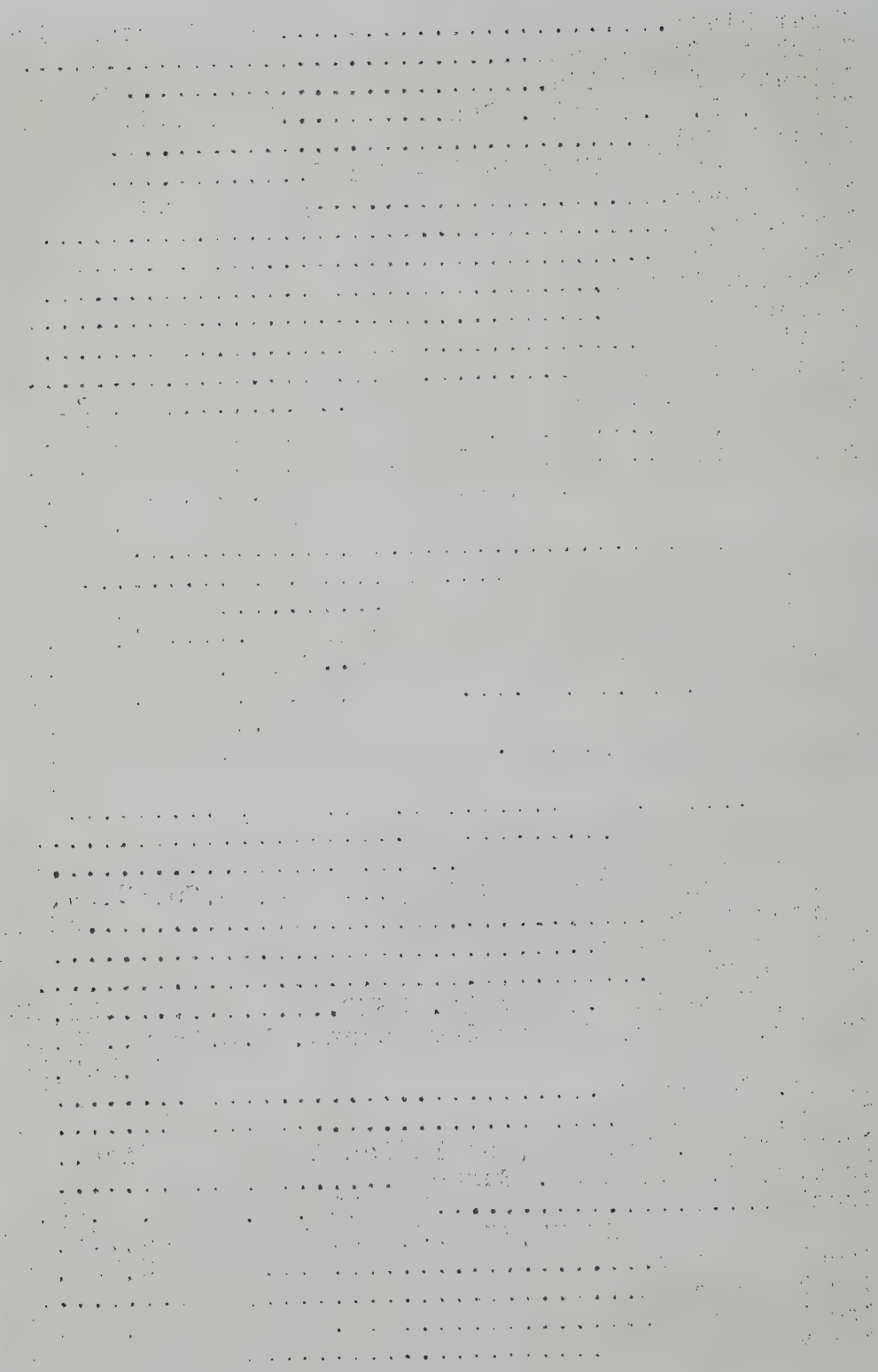


Bryan's Landing.....28
Burke, Alexander, Pvt. USMC.....54
Butler, B. F., Secretary of War.....139

Caldwell, Robert C., 2d Lt. USMC.....30,78,82,113
154,155
Call, R. K., Governor of Florida.....5,8,34,38,40,41
43,131,133,134
Camp Cocheco.....154
Camp Eho Argos.....150
"Camp equipage" for Marines.....163
Camp Henderson.....28,32,66
Camp Hillsborough.....65
Camp Monroe.....144
Camp Tuskeegee.....38
Canals.....105
Canebrake.....102
Cannon, David, Corporal, USMC.....159,161
Cape Florida.....4,6,46,47,90,160
Cape Florida Lighthouse.....6,7,37,130
Cape Roma.....103
Cape Romano.....96
Carlosahatchee River.....99,102,163
Carter, Langdon N., 1st Lt. USMC.....26,29,30,135
Cass, Lewis, Secretary of War.....22,122
Casseeme Creek.....73
Cassuta (?).....129
Castle Marco or St. Marks, See also St. Marks....116
Catholic Church.....111
Caulfield, Lt. Col.....55,57,58,60,139
Cedar Key.....106,107,108,110,111
Chambers, Lt.....142,55,56,60,139
Charleston, S. C.....24,27,85,86,122,125,128
Charleston steam packet.....123
Charlestown (Boston), Mass.....22,30,80
Charlotte Harbor.....2,18,135
Chatard, Lt. U.S.Navy.....146,147
Chattahoochee River.....20,21,28,30,31,33,40,124,128
132,158
Cherokees.....1,33,34
Cherokee Agency.....152,155
Cherokee Army.....33
Cherokee Country.....33,34,84,135,154,155,156
Chicago, Ill.....150
Chief Cooper (Osuchee).....139
Children, See Women and Children.....
Children, his - As Henderson termed his Marines..140



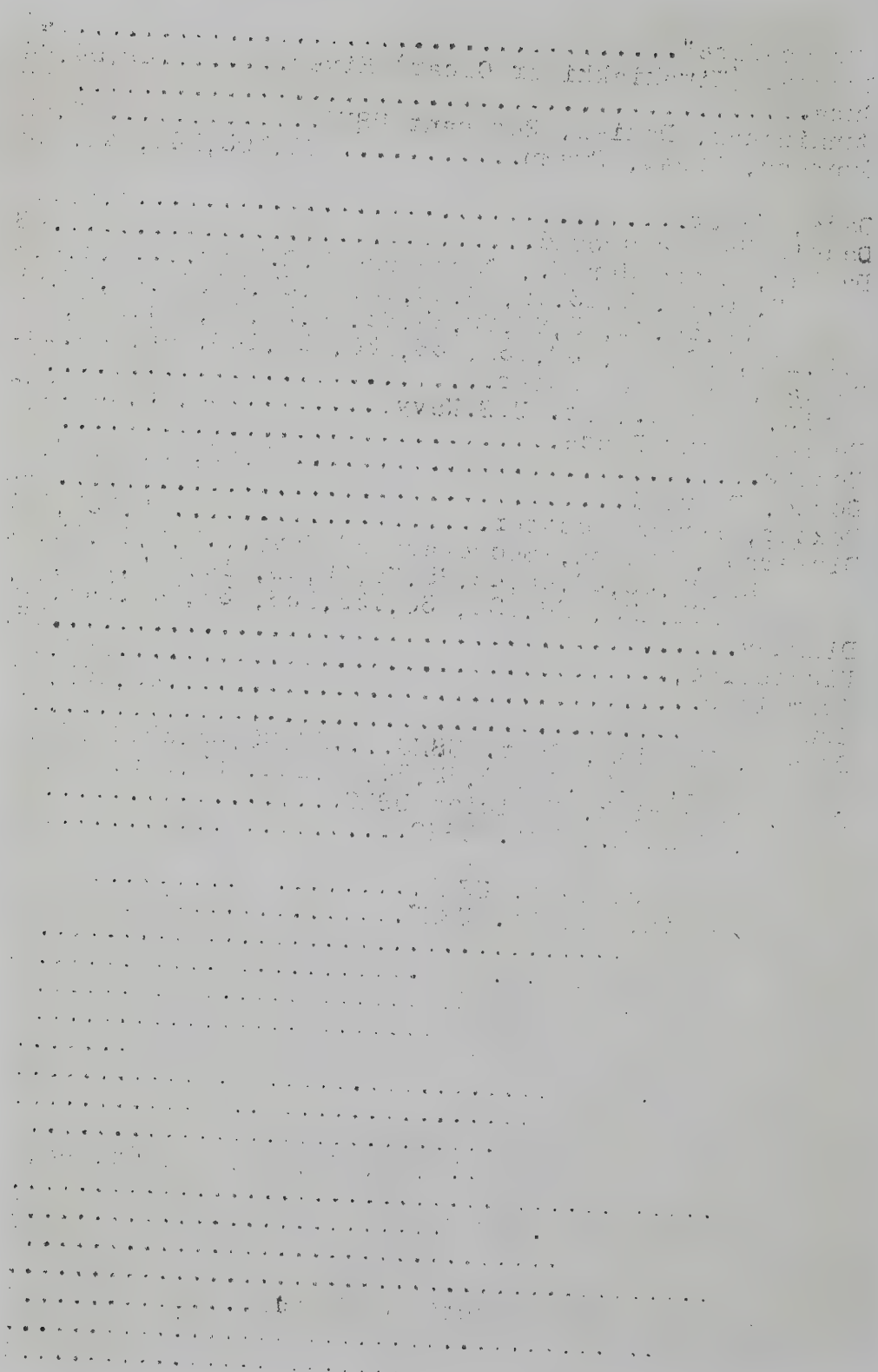
Clear River.....See Crystal River
Clerk to Commandant.....25
Climate of Florida.....9,30,147
Clinch, D. L., Brig. Gen.....2,3,5,16,18,22,37
Cloud - Chief.....145,147
Coacoochee (or Wild Cat) - Chief.....144,145
Coast Guard.....See Revenue Cutters
Coats, Watch.....152
Cocheco Camp.....154
Cocoanut Island.....105
Coloosa Hatchee.....92
Colt's rifles.....164
Columbia, Frigate.....80
Columbia, S.S. (steam packet).....87,124,125
Columbus, Ga....20,28,30,31,32,35,38,40,115,127,129
Commendation....35,36,46,59,60,64,67,69,79,80,81,83
84,91,98,99,108,109,142,146,147,149,150
152,155-156,157-158
Commerce, U.S.....13,45,50
Commissary, Assistant.....29,81
Commissary of Subsistence.....26,41,123,132
Commissary of Subsistence, Assistant.....41,151,153
Commissioner of Indian Affairs..74,83,85,86,150,151
Concord, U.S.S.....13,19,20,35,36,37,48,67,85
118,121,130,136,157
Constellation, U.S.S..4,8,10,13,16,37,65,83,115,131
136,149
Convoys.....51
Cooboosahatchee.....92
Coonti (coontie) grounds.....106
Cooperation of Navy and Army...6,13,46,79,82,94,107
Court-martial.....38,50
Court of Inquiry.....119
Cowagee Swamp.....32
Crabb, Horatio N., 1st Lt. USMC.....26,123
Crabbe, Thomas, Master Commandant, U.S.Navy..65,135
68,147,149
Crane, Commodore.....118
Crape, mourning.....133
Crawford, J. Hartley, of Indian Affairs Office..157
Creary, A. S., Asst. Surgeon.....159
Creeks.....[illegible]
67,77,87,113,115,128,129,134,148,150
Creek Country.....134,143,155,156
Creek Campaign.....39
Creek Indians.....122,123,124,125,158
Creek Volunteers.....39,41,42,52,132



"Cross-fire".....142
Crystal (Wiwakiakki or Clear) River.....49,54,64
Cuba.....107
Cunningham, Daniel, Sergeant USMC.....57,61
Cypress, Great, Swamp.....101,103,140,141,143

Dade, Major.....3,9,111
Dade's Battle Ground.....48
Dallas, Alexander J., Commodore U.S.Navy....2,3,4,6
7,10,11,12,13,15,16,18,19,20,31,32,36,45,47,48
53,54,64,65,66,79,82,83,84,90,91,114,116,117
118,119,120,121,130,131,135,136,138,146,149,152,154
Dallas, Revenue Cutter.....15
Davis, John A., Lt. U.S.Navy.....93,95,159,160
Deer-Driving Place.....105
Depots.....51,52,90,96,97,98
Derne, Tripoli.....143
Dexter, revenue cutter.....17,135,152
Dickerson, Mahlon, Secretary of Navy...2,7,11,12,13
21,27,30,36,45,48,65,75,79,80,114,117,118,119
121,122,126,128,130,135,136,138,146,149,152
Dinghey.....159
Discipline,.....156,158
Drownings.....40,101,161
Drum Major.....25
Dulany, William, Capt. USMC....26,29,33,39,61,62,63
70,71,78,79,80,82,84,88,148,152,155,156,158
Dunn, Frederick, Musician USMC.....161
Durant, John H., Pvt. USMC.....74

Edelin, James, Capt. USMC.....26,29
Edson, Alvin, 1st Lt. USMC.....29,39,62,71
Eho Argo Camp.....150
Eighth Infantry, U.S.Army.....100
Elburn, Isaac Pvt. USMC.....80
Elisha, Henry Pvt. USMC.....161
Elliot's Farm, 10 miles from Fort Mitchell.....38
Elosha, Pvt. USMC.....159
"Emigrating Party".....65
"Emigrating Service".....150
Emigration of Indians.72,75,131,137,144,145,148,157
Enchees.....67
Ennis, Thomas Pvt. USMC.....162
Episcopal Church.....111
Escorts.....53
Escorts for the protection of Mail.....124
Escutcheon.....66
Esprit-de-Corps.....158



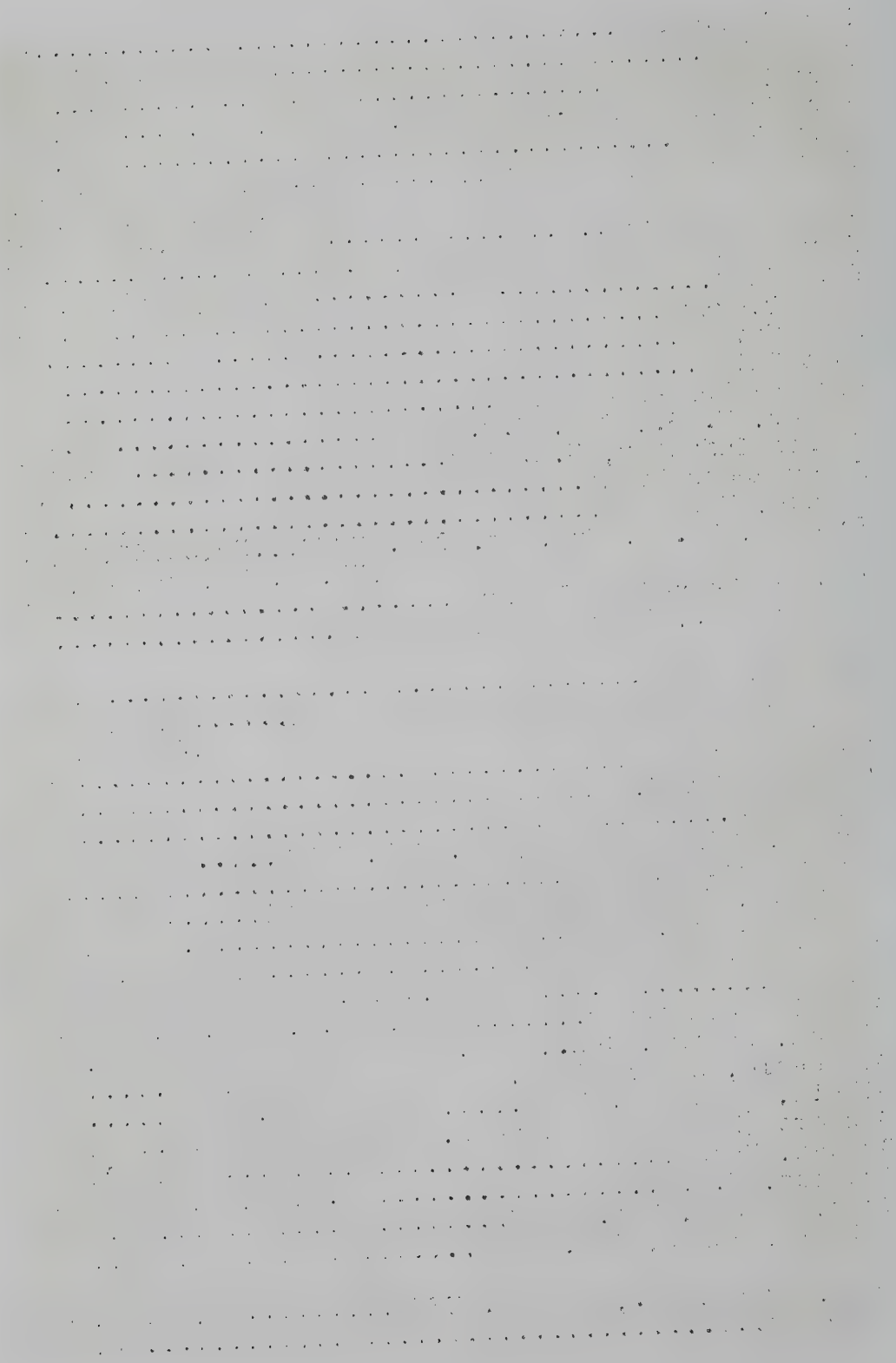
Euchee River.....33
Eustis, General.....18
Everglades, The...84,90,99,100,102,103,104,105,162
"Exiles".....86,87,148

Fairy.....136
Falconar, A. H.....146
Fanning, Bvt. Col. U.S.Army.....144
Fatigue jackets.....152
Fatigue overalls.....152
Fenwick, John R., Brevet Brig. Gen. U.S.Army
(a former Marine Officer).....20,120
Ferguson, Mr.....123
Fife Major.....25
"First on the ground".....155
Fish-Eating Creek.....104,105
Flag of truce.....18,61
Flirt, U.S.S.....94,95,97,98,99,100,101,109,110
159,160,161,162,163,165,166
Florida Expedition.....99,100
Florida, Governor of, See also Call, R. K.,
Governor of Florida.....22
Florida Reef.....165
Florida Squadron.....90,107
Foley, Peter, Pvt. USMC.....57,61
"Forced Landing".....96
Ford, Midshipman.....7
Forsythe, Mr., Plantation of.....28
Fort Alabama.....43
Fort Armstrong.....53,54,62,70,138,139
Fort at mouth of Miami River.....93
Fort Brooke, on Tampa Bay.....3,5,6,7,8,10,12,14
15,17,18,19,36,37,40,45,48,49,50,53,54,62,65,66
67,71,74,77,78,121,132,136,137,145,148,149,165
Fort Centre.....104,164
Fort Clinch, on the Withlacoochee River...48,49,50
53,54,65,136,138,153
Fort Dade.....48,51,52,54,62,64,65,66,77
138,141,143,145,147
Fort Dallas.....102,105,106,107,162,163,164,165
Fort Denaud.....83
Fort Doane, or Fort Drane.....16,116,132
Fort Dulany.....81
Fort Foster, on the Hillsborough River....41,48,49
53,65,66,67,73
Fort Gibson, Arkansas.....87,88
Fort Heileman.....42,133

Fort Henderson.....38
Fort King.....3,4,16,51,77,138
Fort Lauderdale.....93,106
Fort Marion (old Fort at St. Marks).....116,117
Fort Mellon.....144,145
Fort Mitchell, Alabama.....23,27,33,34,35,38
39,40,122,124,128,132
Fortress Monroe.....23,24,36,81,125
Fort Moultrie at Charleston, S.C.....86
Fort Pike.....71,80,85,86,87,148
Fort Simmons.....90,163
Fort Twiggs.....28
Fort White.....157
Fortune-Teller - Chief.....103
Foster, W. S., Col. U.S.Army.....64,144
Fourth Infantry, U.S.Army.....144,157
Fowey Rocks Light.....131
France, War with.....13
Freeman, Wm. H. Bvt. Lt. Col. USMC...29,38,50,60,63
66,77,85,122,128,138,140
"French Leave" of Indians.....72
Fulmer, Mr., Clerk to Commandant.....25

Gadsden, James.....2,154
Gaines, Edmund Pendleton, Major Gen.....5,14,15,16
18,86,115,118
"Gallant Corps".....147
"Gallant Navy".....82
Galveston.....17
Gamble, John Marshall, Lt. Col. USMC.....24,122,127
Garey's Ferry, Fla.....79
Gatchell, James, Sergeant-Major, USMC.....24,25,29
Gearhart, Pvt. USMC.....159
General Court Martial.....38
Georgia.....5,20,32,33,127,129
Georgia Volunteers.....51,137
Gibson, George, Gen., Com. or Sub., U.S.Army123,132
Gillespie, Archibald H., 1st Lt. USMC.....113
Gilpin, John Pvt. USMC.....116
Gosport (Norfolk) Barracks. See also Norfolk..26,166
Graham, Major.....61,140,141
Grampus, U.S.S.....6,20,37,49,83,131
Gray, Robert, Pvt. USMC.....161
Griffin, Rufus, Pvt. USMC.....162

Hall, Francis C., 1st Lt. USMC.....27,29,44,135
Hammocks.....60,140



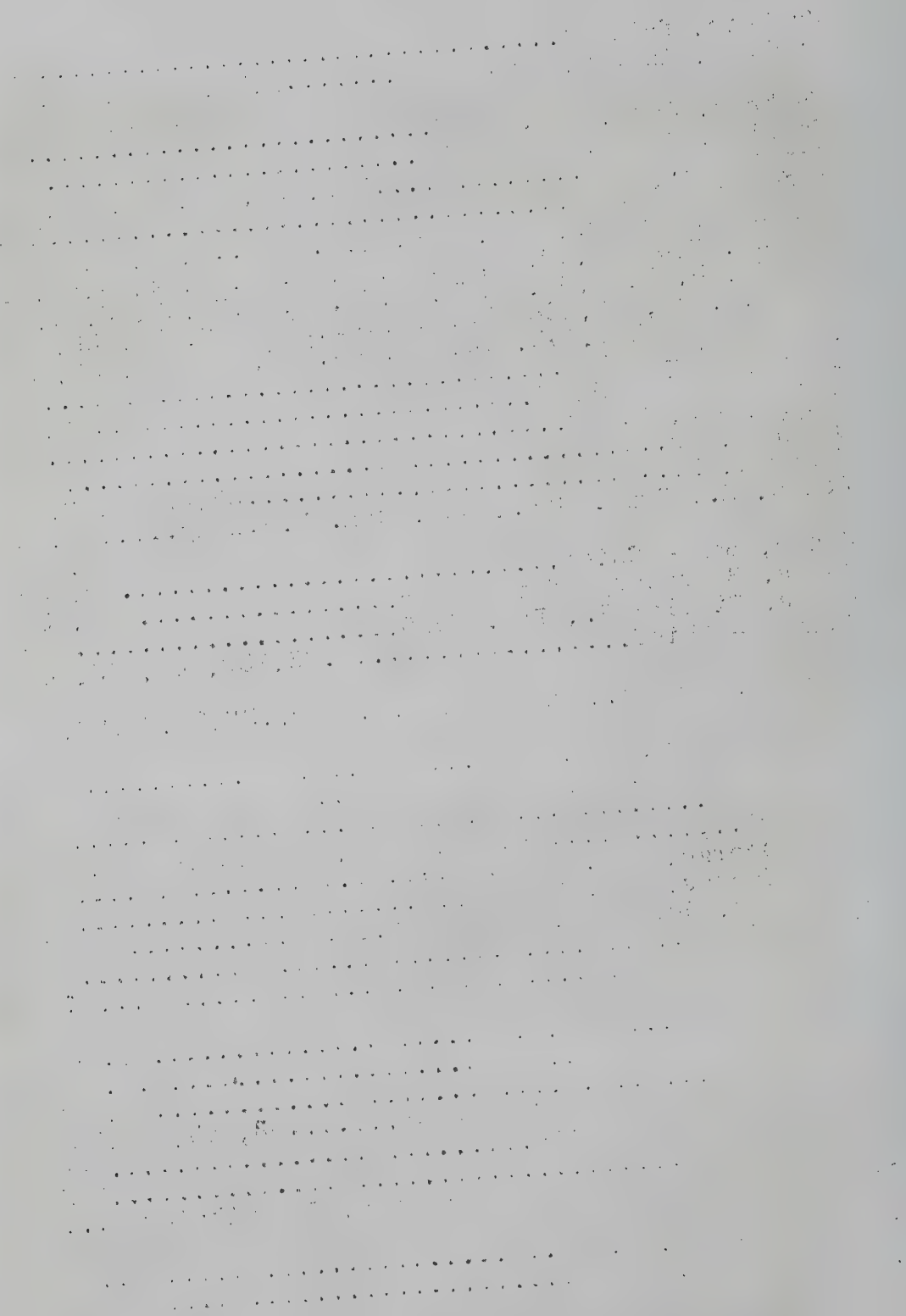
Hapapka, near head of Ocklawaha.....139
"Hard people to get along with".....66
Harlin, James, Cpl. USMC.....116
Harney, Col. U.S.Army.....92,93,99,102,144,146
Harney, Barge.....92
Harney's River.....99
Harris, John, Capt. USMC.....24,27,29,39,52,55,56,59
61,62,65,137,139,142,145
Harrison, William H., President of U.S.....110
Hatcheechubby River.....33
Hattchee-Lustee, Battle of...55,60,61,62,139,140,141
Havana, Cuba.....4,8,79
"Headquarters of the Marine Corps, Tallahassee"...39
Henderson, Archibald, Colonel Commandant, USMC.....1
8,22,23,24,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,35,37,38,39,41
43,44,45,48,50,51,52,55,59,61,62,63,65,67,68,69
70,72,73,75,78,80,84,89,100,102,118,122,123,124
125,126,127,128,131,132,136,137,138,139,140,141
142,144,145,146,147,148,149,151,152,154,157,158
161,163
Henry, Lt. USN.....110,166
Henry, Wm. J. Pvt. USMC.....81
Henshaw, David, Secretary of the Navy....124,139,148
Hillsboro, (Hillsborough).....70,72
Hitchcock, E. A., Capt. U.S.Army.....116
Hoban, Midshipman.....49,135
Holatoochee - Chief.....145
Horses.....14,102,147
Horse Marines.....41,51,52,55,137,139,145
Hospital (Naval) at Indian Key.....98,161,162
Hospital (Naval) at Pensacola.....54
Hospital (Naval) at Tea Table Key.....96,97,98
Hospital (Naval) at Tampa Bay, (Fort Brooke).....70
Houseman, Jacob Mr.....97
Howison, Lt. U.S.Navy.....136
Howle, Parke G. Capt. Adjt. & Insp....23,26,29,40,69
70,138,146,147,148
Hunter, Lt.....49,79

Indian Affairs, or Indian Department.....74,83,85,86
150,151,157
Indian Affairs, Comm. of..See Comm. of Indian Affairs
Indian Key.....7,37,90,96,97,98,100,101,103,106
107,109,110,160,161,162,163,164,165,166
"Indian Negroes".....86
In-to-kee-tah Creek.....105
Irwin, Thomas, Pvt. USMC.....54

Jackets, fatigue.....152
Jackson, Andrew, President.....1,21,22,43,113,114
119,121,123,148
Jackson, John, Pvt. USMC.....81
Janrier, James, Cpl. USMC.....116
Jefferson, brig.....100,104,107,152,164,165
Jefferson County.....154
Jesup, Thomas S., Maj. Gen. U.S.Army..1,20,21,22,28
35,37,38,39,40,42,43,45,47,48,51,52,53,54,55,60
61,63,65,66,67,68,72,75,76,77,78,79,81,83,84,85
87,126,127,128,129,130,131,134,137,138,139,140
141,142,143,144,145,147,148,149,150,151
"Jim Boy" - Chief.....52
"Jim Henry" - Chief.....29,32
John Adams, U.S.S.....80
Johnson, Mr.....154
Johnson, Lt.....35,49,64,67,79
Jones, R., Brig. Gen., Adj. Gen. U.S.Army.....28,44
122,165
Jones, Sam - Chief.....99,101
Jones, Secretary of the Navy.....132,135
Jones, William P., Pvt. USMC.....119
Jumper - Chief.....73,139,141,143,145

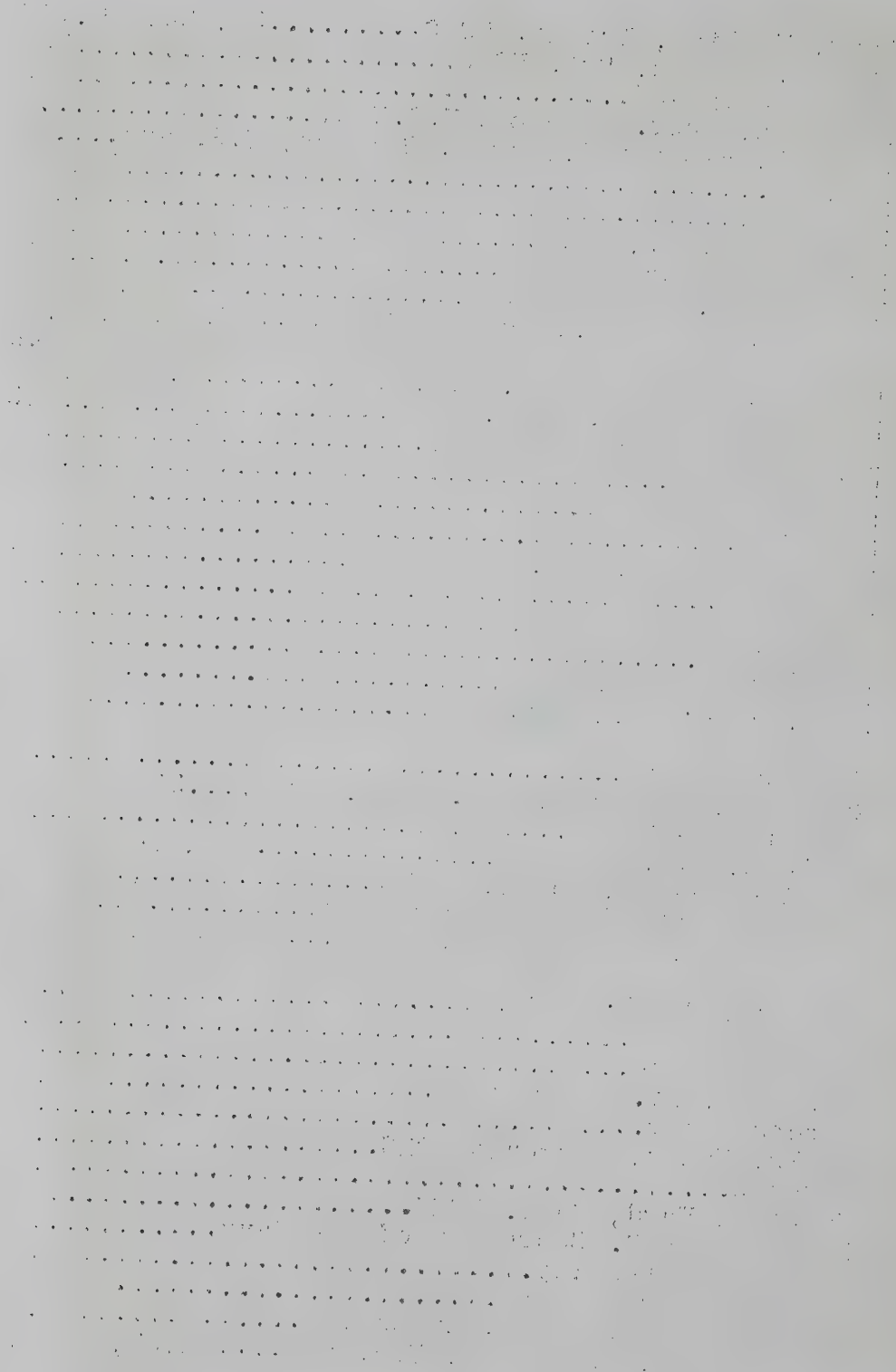
Kearney, John A., Surgeon, U.S.Navy..27,29,69,70,71
146,147
Kelly, Andrew, Pvt. USMC.....162
Key Biscayne or Key Biscayno.....See Biscayne Key
Key Vaccas.....98
Key West.....3,4,6,7,10,13,16,46,47,48,90,115
King, George, Pvt. USMC.....74
King, Thomas, Pvt. USMC.....40
Kingsbury, Jeremiah, Pvt. USMC.....162
Kirby, Major.....60
Kissimmee Creek.....105

Lake Ahapopka.....139
Lake Haik-Pachee.....103
Lake Monroe.....64,144
Lake Okeechobee, and Battle of.....88,102,103,104
Lake Thlo-thlo-pop-ita.....104
Lake Thompson.....102
Lake Tohopkeliga (Toho-peeka-liga, Tohopikalega)...
104,141,143
Lance Corporal.....24
Landing party.....96,97



Lang, William, 1st Lt. USMC.....30,123,146,147
Larned, Joseph, Sgt. USMC.....132
"Last to leave".....155
Lawrason, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.Navy.....7
Leacock, Richard W., Asst. Surgeon, U.S.Navy....85
Lee, Lt.....56,142
Leib, Lt.....49
Leitner, E. T., Dr.....47,135
Lew-fall-micco - Chief.....102
Lighthouse, Cape Florida.....6,7,37,130
Lindsay, George F., 1st Lt. USMC....27,29,41,63,71
127,113,148
Lindsay, William, Col. U.S.Army.....18,36,150
Linton, Thomas A. Capt. USMC.....113
Little Hillsborough River.....66
Little River.....108
Little Rock, Ark.....87
Long Key.....105
Lorimer, Henry, Ord. Sgt. USMC.....113
Louisiana.....5
Louisiana Volunteers.....14
Love, Capt.....32,33
Lyon, Francis A. Capt.....116,150
Lyon, Joseph W., Pvt.USMC.....73

Mackinac Boats.....64
Macomber, Benjamin, Bvt. Capt. USMC....29,39,41,78
Mad Tiger - Chief.....92
Madison, U.S.Schooner.....100,104,163,164
Maguire, James, 2d Lt. USMC.....100,163
Mail, escorts for protection of.....124
Major Dade, Steamer (Southron)...49,53,54,67,68,73
74,152
Mallory, Stephen, Mr.....47
Manatee River.....17
Mangrove Lake.....103
Marchand, Lt. Commandant.....105,164
Marcos River.....99
Marks, Henry, Sergeant USMC.....40
Maroons.....87
Marston, Ward, Capt. USMC.....151
Mason, John G. Secretary of the Navy.....155
Masonic Fraternity.....112
Massacre, by Indians.....4,92,102
Matanzas River at St. Augustine.....117
Mayo, Isaac, Commander, U.S.Navy....91,92,93,94,95
159,160



McArdle, W. M., 2d Lt, USMC.....30
McCawley, James, Bvt. Capt. USMC.....26,29,39
McKnight, George B., Passed Asst. Surgeon,
U. S. Navy.....27,29,123
McKinley, Matthew, Corporal USMC.....83
McLaughlin, John T., Lieutenant U.S.Navy...64,94,95
97,98,99,100,101,102,108,109,144,159,160
161,162,163,165,166
McLean, G. W., 2d Lt. USMC.....81
McNeill, Frederick B., 2d Lt. USMC.....47,67,127
136,146
Medical Corps of U.S.Navy....7,27,54,60,69,70,71,93
96,97,98,123,140,147,159,161,162,164
Medium, schooner.....97
Merchant, Steamer.....146
"Mere apology for defense".....72
Miami and Miami River.....47,90,93,105,106,164
Micanopy - Chief.....72,73,141,143,145
"Military Agent".....150,151,157
"Military Character of the Corps".....88
Militia.....5,20,23,43,46,52,147,148
Miller, Pvt. USMC.....159
Miller, John, Pvt. USMC.....54
Miller, Samuel, Bvt. Lt. Col. USMC.....23,27,29,33
38,50,51,53,70,71,72,73,77,78,124,129,138
148,149,152
Mississippi River.....86,113,145,158
Mix, Mervine P., Master Commandant.....13,19,20
120,121,131
Mix, Midshipman.....49
Mobile and Mobile Point.....67,75,115
Moniac, Major (Indian).....42,133
Montgomery, John, Sgt. or Orderly Sgt.....4,135
Monument, at St. Augustine.....112
Moran, John Pvt. USMC.....116
Morgan, Midshipman.....49,135
Morris, Major.....42,55,56,58,59,60,139,142
Mosquito Fleet.....90
Motte, Mr. and Mrs. and two children.....96
Motto of Marines - Ubique, per mare per terram..143
Motto, Schooner.....37
Mounted Marines.....41,51,52,55,137,139,145
Mourning Crape.....133
Mules.....111,138
Mullet Key.....17,74
Murray, Francis Key, Midshipman.....96,160
"Music".....24
Muskets.....164
Myacca River.....19

Natchez, U.S.S.....49,136
Naval Base.....90
Naval Hospitals.....54,60,96,97,98,140,161,162
Negroes.....8,32,53,56,59,60,86,87,88,139,140,141
"New Barracks below New Orleans".....86,87
New Orleans...10,14,15,31,75,86,87,88,145,148,157
New Providence.....79
New River.....46,47,84,93,106,159
New York and New York Marine Barracks..30,100,122
123,127
Newspapers.....See Press
Nicholson, John, Pvt. USMC.....163
Night Attack.....47
Niles, Hezekiah, Midshipman.....163
"Ninety Exiles".....86,87,148
Norfolk, Va. and Norfolk (Gosport) Marine
Barracks.....24,26,88,109,122,123,125,166

O'Brien, Pvt., USMC.....159
Ocilla River.....154
Ocklawaha River and Swamp.....3,55,72,139
Oc-le-wai-hoo River.....72
Officer-of-the-Day.....50,101
Officer-of-the-Guard.....101
Old Point Comfort.....27
O'Neill, James, Pvt. USMC.....54
Orderly Sergeant, USMC.....81,113,135,153
Osceola or Powell - Chief.3,53,73,114,144,145,147
Osuchee (Chief Cooper) - Chief.....139
Otis, Mr.....96
Otsego, barge.....95,97,98,99,101,105
Ouithecoochee River.....See Withlacoochee River
Overalls, fatigue.....152

"Pacific policy".....109
Pack mules.....111,138
"Paddy Carr" - Chief.....52
Page, John Capt. U.S.Army.....145
Paine, Captain.....73
Parley.....141
Pattern, Pvt., USMC.....159
Paulding, James K., Sec. of Navy...88,89,94,95,98
128,154,158,159,160,161,163
Pass Christian.....75
Paymaster.....26,29
Parsons, Dr.....64
Payne's Landing Fla., and Treaty of.....2,114
Pearl River.....136

Pendant of a Squadron Commander.....91
Pensacola, Florida..2,6,8,9,11,12,13,17,19,20,21,22
36,37,46,49,65,73,91,113,115,118,146,147,149,155
Pensacola Marine Barracks.....2,54,113
Pensacola Navy Yard.....11,12,113
Pennsylvania, Receiving Ship.....166
Perley, John A., Pvt. USMC.....83
Perrine, Henry, Dr.....96
Peterson, Thomas P., Pvt. (or Drummer) USMC...58,61
Pettinger, Pvt. USMC.....159
Philadelphia.....23,24,26,27,74,80,123,124,148
Philip - Chief.....64
Phoenix, U.S.S.....100,105,109,110
Picolata, Florida.....16
Pierce, B. K., Col. U.S.Army.....41,42
Piercy, Lt., U.S.Navy.....64,144
Piercy, William P., Actg. Asst. Quartermaster....26
Pierpoint, L. D. Corporal, USMC.....162
Pike, Charles, Corporal, USMC.....83
Pike, Fort.....See Fort Pike
Pine-barrens.....102
Pine Island.....92
Pine woods.....141
Pioneer, Receiving vessel.....159
Pioneers.....140
Pocahontas, S.S.....124
Poinsett, J. R., Secretary of War....70,72,75,77,78
79,81,131,132,137,146,154
Poinsett, U.S.Steamer.....91,92,93,94,159
Portsmouth, N.H.....30,71,123
Powell, Levin M., Lt. U.S.Navy....17,18,46,47,79,84
135,149
Powell or Osceola - Chief...See Osceola (Powell)
- Chief
Precedence.....101,102
Presbyterians.....112
President of the United States...See Name of Pre-
sident desired
Press, newspapers attacking General Jesup.....77
Price, Captain.....55,60
Prophet, The - Chief.....103

Quallah Battoo, Sumatra.....143
Quartermaster.....26,29
Quartermaster, Acting.....41
Quartermaster, Acting Assistant.....26
Quartermaster, Assistant.....26,29,81,123,153
Quartermaster, Brigade.....41,148

Rains, heavy.....154
Rancho, The - at Tampa Bay.....19,37
Rations.....90,131,136
Ratones River (Rio).....47,103
Reardan, John, Pvt. USMC.....54
Receiving Ships.....123,159,166
Red, Pvt. USMC.....159
Reed, Midshipman.....49
Reigert, John R., Orderly Sgt.....113
"Rendezvous at Indian Key".....107
Resignations.....74-75,150,151,161,163
Revenue Cutters.9,15,19,20,35,37,39,45,46,47,82,135
Reynolds, John G., 1st Lt. USMC...30,67,74,82,85,86
87,88,150,157
Richardson, John, Pvt. USMC.....116
Roads, repaired by Marines.....124
Roane, Samuel C., Governor of Arkansas.....87
Roanoke.....20
Robinson, Cpl., USMC.....159
Rodgers, John, Lt. Commandant, U.S.Navy..99,100,101
102,104,105,163,164
Root, Joseph H., Pvt. USMC.....161
Ross, Andrew H., 1st Lt. USMC....9,19,30,42,132,133
Rowan, Mr.....15

"Sam Jones" - Chief.....99
Sands, Major.....15
Sangbell Island.....99
Sannibar River.....81
Sawyer, James B., Pvt. USMC.....161
Sawyer, M. Pvt., USMC.....101
Scalps.....52,135,157
Scanlan, Joseph, Sergeant, USMC.....119
Scharfer, Pvt. USMC.....159
Schley, Governor of Georgia.....20
Schoolcraft, Stephen, Pvt. USMC.....162
School, Washington Barracks.....25
Scott, Winfield, Major Gen...5,11,16,18,20,28,31,32
33,34,35,36,37,38,115,119,126,130,132,156,165
Seaflower, brig, of New York.....10
Searcy, Lafayette, 2d Lt., USMC.....113,138
Searle, Lt.....56,142
Secretary of the Navy.....See Name of desired
Secretary of the Treasury.....152
Secretary of War...See also War Department....70,72
75,77,78,79,81,91,109,139,146,150,152,154

Seminoles.....1,2,3,13,21,42,43,46,47,65,67,77,86
113,114,133,139,149,158
Sergeant's Guard.....121-122,123
Sergeant-Major James Gatchell.....24,25,29
Service of Supplies, important duty.....53
Shark River.....105
"Sheds for the Marines".....73,78
Shields, Midshipman.....49
Shillingsford, John, Pvt.USMC.....40
Shubrick, Edward T. Lt. U.S.Navy.....98,160,161
Shubrick, William B., Commodore.....90,91
Shultz, Jacob, Pvt. USMC.....162
Signal fires.....106
"Skeletons" - Army companies, in Florida.....77
Slaves.....45,82
Slave-dealer.....87
Sloan, Thomas Theodore, 2d Lt. USMC....74,75,82,87,91
92,93,95,98,99,100,103,104,105,106,107
110,150,151,159,160,161,162,164,165,166
Smith, James, Pvt. USMC.....116
Smith, Joseph, Act. Cpl. USMC.....161
Smith, M., Acting Cpl. USMC.....101
Smith, Persefor F., Col. U.S.Army.....18,19,119,155
156,161
Smith, Wm. Act. Cpl. USMC.....98
Snake Creek.....103
Socks.....152
South Carolina.....5
Southron, re-named the steamer Major Dade...See
also Major Dade (Southron).....136
"Spanish Indians".....97
Spaulding, Wash., Pvt. USMC.....159
Spencer, J. C.....165
Sprague, John T., 2d Lt. USMC.....26,30,41,74,83
123,132,150,151
Starke, Thomas T., Corporal USMC.....147,159
St. Augustine.....3,5,35,67,85,96,111,112,115
St. Louis, U.S.S.....4,5,8,12,16,37,46,49,67,73,135
St. Marks (St. Augustine)...8,9,15,17,35,36,67,85,116
117,121,154
Staff of USMC.....23,26,29,69
Staff, N.C.O., USMC.....24,25,29,123-124,148
Stanton, Colonel.....64
Stark, William B., 1st Lt. USMC.....26,30,146
Steel, William, Pvt. USMC.....74
Stenoat (?) Country.....129
Stevens, Leonard, Sergt. USMC.....58,61,143
Storehouses.....30

Sullivan, John M., Pvt. USMC.....57,61
Sullivan, Michael, Pvt. USMC.....74
Sumatra.....143
Summerall, Charles P., Maj. Gen.....132
Survey, board of.....164
Suwanee River.....67
Sweeney, John, Pvt. USMC.....54
Synabel Island.....101

Tait, William, Orderly Sergeant, USMC.....81,153
Talese.....38
Tallahassee.....20,36,38,39,83,131,136,153,154
Tallapoussa River.....158
Tampa Bay.....2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,12,13,14,16,17,18
19,35,37,40,41,42,43,46,47,48,51,53,54,62,65,66
69,72,73,74,77,80,83,85,109,110,116,121,135
137,145,146,147,148,149
Tansill, Robert, Lt. USMC...101,102,103,106,107,110
163,164,166
"Tartar Point," Pensacola.....113
Taylor, Robert D., 2d Lt. USMC....98,99,104,106,153
160,161,164,165
Taylor, Zachary, Bvt. Brig. Gen....84,85,91,96 ,157
Tea Table Key.....90,94,96,97,98,159,160
Teacher at Washington Barracks School.....25
Tennessee.....61
Terrell, Pvt. USMC.....159
Terrett, George H., 1st Lt. USMC.....30,62,70,71,80
82,85,94,148,152,159,160,161
Texas.....46,50
"Thanks of the Country".....85
Theatre, "New Theatre".....85
"Theatre of the war".....147
Third Artillery, U.S.Army.....102,106
Thompson, General.....2
Thompson, Major.....60,70
"Three campaigns", under General Jesup.....85
Tigertail - Chief.....154
Tohopikalega Lake.....141,143
Tortugas Islands.....160
Transports.....8,14
Trask, Richard T., Pvt. USMC.....83
Treaty with Indians.....143
Treaty with Seminoles - Report of, carried to
Washington by Captain Harris.....65,145
Triguet, Sergeant, USMC.....25
Tripler, Assistant Surgeon.....70
Tripoli.....143

Trist, American Consul at Havana.....8
Truce, Flag of.....18,61
Turbans, white, worn by Creek Volunteers.....52
Tusdy, a lad, drowned.....96
Tuskeegee, Ga.....38
Tustenugge Haho - Chief.....92,140,141
Twiggs, Levi, Capt. USMC....9,14,26,29,32,33,38,62
118,122,124
Tyler, Henry B., 1st Lt. USMC.....26,29,124

Ubique, per mare per terram - Motto of Corps...143
Uniforms.....152
"Unquiet spirits".....66
"Untarnished character".....66
Upper Post, Sannibar River.....81
Upshur, A. P. Secretary of the Navy....109,137,163
Upton Mills, Ga.....38,39

Vacasassa Swamps.....54
Van Buren, Martin, President.....82,114,115,131
Van Buren, U.S.S.....100,101,105,165
Van Cleaf, William, Pvt. USMC.....54
Vandalia, U.S.S.....5,8,9,12,14,15,17,18,19,20,39
46,47,49,62,67,118,119,135,147
Vicksburg.....87
Volunteers - Marines were volunteers for
Indian Wars.....147,148,157
Volusia.....41,43,48,73

Wahoo (Whahoo) Swamp.....42,133
Wainwright, Robert D., Lt. Col. USMC...24,27,45,71
124,132,135
Waldron, Nathaniel Sheafe, 1st Lt. USMC...4,7,8,10
15,17,18,20,37,47,66,67,73,83,85,113,121,135
136,147,149,150,154
Waldron, R.R. (brother of Lt. Waldron).....150
Walker, George W., Capt. USMC.....38,39
Walsh, Thomas, Pvt. USMC.....162
War Department..See also Secretary of War...22,108
123,135
War of 1812.....125
Warren, U.S.S.....17,46,119
Wascissa.....154
Washington City.....153,155,160,161
Washington, Revenue cutter19,20,35,37,39,46,47,135
Watch coats.....152
Watchmen.....80
Water, want of.....164

Waters, Mr., of the Catholic Church.....111
Watkins, George R., Corporal, USMC.....39
Watkins, Midshipman.....64,159
Watkins, Thomas L.C., 1st Lt. USMC.....30,78,80
Watson, Josiah, 2d Lt. USMC.....26,30,78,82
Watson, Samuel E., Bvt. Lt. Col. USMC.....118,153
Wave, Schooner.....91,95,96,99,100,101,105,106
107,110,162,163,164,165
Webb, Thomas T., Master Comm.14,15,17,18,19,116,118
Webster, George, Pvt. USMC.....119
Weed, Elijah J., Capt. USMC.....26,29
Weed, William M., Surgeon, U.S.Navy.....93
West, Edward L., 2d Lt. USMC.....26,30
West Point.....133
West Indies.....45
Whitcomb, Josiah, Corporal, USMC.....61,143
"White Flag".....18,61
Whitehead, W.A.....3
Whitehurst, D. W.....112
White Plains, Ala.....39
Whiting, Major.....140
Whitney, Louis F., 2d Lt. USMC.....30,52,59,137,145
Whoop.....32
Wild Cat (Coacoochee) - Chief.....144
Will, Capt.....60
Williams, Job G. 1st Lt. USMC.....113
Williams, Wm. Pvt. USMC.....162
Wilson, Henry, Major.....121
Wilson, Isaac R., 2d Lt. USMC.....98,161
Wingate, Midshipman.....49
Withlacoochee River.....3,5,16,18,43,48,50,53,54,68
70,73,133,136
Wiwakiakki River.....See Crystal River
"Without the shadow of a stain on our escutcheon"..
.....65-66
Women and children.....55,56,59,60,86,139,140,141
Wool, Brigadier General.....33,34,129
Woolfind, J. M., Pvt. USMC.....74
Worth, W. J., Col. U.S.Army.....100,103,104,107,108
109,110,163,165
Woodfield, Pvt. USMC.....159
Wright, Joel, Pvt. USMC.....57,61
Wright, Joseph S., Sergeant, USMC.....37
Wy-ho-kee - Chief.....18

Yamassees (an Indian Tribe).....141
Yellow Fever.....163
Young, John F., 2d Lt. USMC.....113
Young, William L., 2d Lt. USMC.....26,30,78,82

Zantzinger, Major, U.S.Army.....71,86,148

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